

MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES

For MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES and MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and "DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Rd., H.K.
Tele. 27.

783

No. 18,552. 號二十五百五千八萬一第 日七十月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1917. 一月一十年六國民華中 PRICE $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 350 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

784

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER,

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[3

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[1165

A LING & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15	minutes
8.00 "	to	10.00 "	"	10	"
10.00 "	to	11.00 "	"	15	"
11.30 "	to	12.45 p.m.	"	15	"
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	"	10	"
1.15 "	to	1.45 "	"	15	"
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	"	10	"
2.15 "	to	5.00 "	"	15	"
5.00 "	to	8.00 "	"	10	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.					
9.00 "	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15	minutes
10.30 "	to	11.30 "	"	10	"
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	"	15	"
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	"	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 "	"	15	"
5.30 "	to	6.00 "	"	10	"
6.00 "	to	6.30 "	"	15	"
6.30 "	to	8.00 "	"	10	"

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars now already full running at the times stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque of Compradore Order representing bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers

468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.35		12.35	4.10			
SHEK LUNG dep.	8.40		9.16		1.40	5.25			
Shum Chun dep.	10.35	9.05	9.30	11.45	3.30	7.10	5.30	6.25	6.00
Sheung Shui dep.		9.13	9.37	11.53			5.37	6.31	6.07
Fanling dep.		9.18	9.41	11.58			5.40	6.34	6.11
Taipo Market dep.		9.25	9.52	12.06			5.49	6.43	6.18
Taipo dep.		9.33	9.58	12.11			5.53	6.46	6.21
Shatin dep.		9.44	10.13	12.24			6.04		
Tsimati dep.		9.55	10.23	12.36			6.15		
Hung Hom dep.		10.02	10.33	12.43			6.20		
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	10.05	10.36	12.45	4.00	7.50	6.23	7.10	6.45

Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays only. Excepted. Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Entry leave H.K.	6.35	7.55	8.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.35	3.15	5.05	4.35
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	8.30	10.32	12.10	1.29	1.48	3.30	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	8.35	10.33		1.32	1.52		5.23	4.54
Tsimati dep.	7.00		8.43	10.40		1.38	1.58		5.37	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11		8.53	10.52		1.48	2.09		5.33	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.22	*	10.09	11.04		2.01	2.21	*	5.53	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27		10.15	11.09		2.05	2.25		5.55	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37		10.22	11.17		2.14	2.34		6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	*	10.25	11.20		2.18	2.37	*	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25		2.23	2.41		6.12	5.43
dep.		8.50	11.00		2.35			4.15		
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	3.10	—	2.51	—	—	6.05	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	5.34	—	3.50	—	—	7.15	—	—

Weds. and Sats. only. Excepted. Weds. and Sats. Excepted. Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays Excepted. Sats. Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	9.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Centrifle Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	86 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	550 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	86 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	26 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	366 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

31

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed $14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
Tel. No. 209.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.

[788

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

New Colonial Editions $1.75 Each:—
The Path of Glory, by Joseph Hocking.
Fishpringle, by Horace A. Vachell.
The Kingdom of the Blind, by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
The Sentence of the Court, by Fred M. White.
The Hundredth Chance, by Ethel M. Dell.
Thorgils of Treadholt, by Maurice Hewlett.

Fragments from France, by Bruce Bairnsfather, No. 4	$.80
Men, Women, and Guns, by "Sapper"	.80
China: Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce, by E. H. Parker, revised and Enlarged edition	8.00
God the Invisible King, by H. G. Wells	2.75
The Proud Citizens, by Harold Bogbie	2.75
The Year Book of Chess	2.75
Professor Knatschke, selected works of the Great German Scholar and of his daughter Elsa—Illustrated	2.75
Belgium in War Time, by Commandant de Gerlache de Gomery	$4.50
Towards the Goal, by Mr. Humphreys Ward	2.00
A Rubaiyat of the Trenches, by de C.	2.00
The Square Jaw, by H. Ruffin and Andre Tudesq	.80
Lectures on Styles and Composition, by E. Classen	2.75
The War Against War, by Professor Collin	1.60
National Economy, by Henry Higgs	2.75
England's Financial Supremacy, from the "Frankfurter Zeitung"	2.40
The Eastern Question: an Historical Study of European Diplomacy, by J. A. R. Marriott	10.50
Popular Drugs: Their use and abuse, by Sidney Hillier, Cheap edition	.80
The Rules of Private International Law determining the capacity of Contract, by F. T. Cheng, LL.D.	5.60

153

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS.
VEGUEROS ESPECIALES.

FAVORITOS J. DOTRES.
ESPECIALES TABACALERA.

VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS., AGENTS.

946]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 639.

[927

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT SECTION IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—Travellers from Hongkong should leave for Shanghai by the best steamer to make the connection with the S.M.R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line. The "SAKAKI MARU" leaves Shanghai every TUESDAY, at Noon, direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. Weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "KOBE MARU" leaves Shanghai every FRIDAY, at Noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen.) The Express, which leaves Dairen every THURSDAY, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S.M.R. Co. has established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the Finest Hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun. All on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. Add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S.M.R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners the S.M.R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S.M.R. WHARF OFFICE, Dairen, and BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai.

BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.—Large stocks of the S.M.R. Co.'s Coal from famous Fushun Collieries are always kept at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang (Yingkou), Tientsin, and Tsingtao Depots, and can also be obtained from Agencies in practically every port in the Far East. Also Sulphate of Ammonia, Fire Clay, and Talc. Pamphlets and Particulars gratis from any of the Depots and Agencies. For special contracts, apply Director, Mining Dept., S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S.M.R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information can be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR AND EXPRESS TRAINS CO.; THE NORDDEUTSCHE REISEBUREAU; THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; THE S.M.R. BRANCH WHARF OFFICE, Shanghai; or direct from the—

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.,
DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

465

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager

[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 272.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

[22

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Manager meets Steamers.

P. O. PFUSTER,
Manager

[129

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. BYLES.

[786

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIRA AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAHAME & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN MACFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong.

[463

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOURSION

15 MOUNTAIN HILL ROAD

365

INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE GENTS:

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[26-1



EVENING DRESS ESSENTIALS

COLLARS..

TIES.....

SHIRTS....

VESTS.....

SOCKS.....

MUFFLERS

GLOVES....

SHAPE 25

EVERYTHING OF THE NEWEST AND IN THE BEST TASTE.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[168

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

MADAME FLINT has just returned from Paris with a Grand Selection of Evening and Day Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Millinery, Furs, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, etc., also Serge Afternoon Gowns and Costumes in the latest Models at the most reasonable Prices, which will be on Shown on

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

MADAME FLINT begs respectfully to announce that she has secured the exclusive right from several Parisian Houses, including the MAISON BLUM, to supply her *only* with their latest creations from the 1st July, 1917, and that she has also engaged the services of Mdlle. ROQUE, Première Coupeute, late of the MAISON BLUM, who will undertake the management of the Dressmaking Department.

MADAME FLINT respectfully thanks her Clientèle for past favours, and solicits their continued patronage, and also invites the Ladies of Hongkong to inspect the New Goods in her Showrooms, as the Best Models are not displayed in the Windows.

[1217

Cable Address: "KAWAIKITA" A1. Code, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Private Codes.

K. KAWAI. Metal Import and Export Merchant.

Andojimachi, 4-chome, No. 29, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Item 1.	Japanese Made Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Guage, "MOON-STAR" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 10.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 30 Guage, Same price as above.
Item 2.	American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Guage, "APOLLO" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 11.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 28 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 3.	Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets 3' x 6'. 28 Guage, at Y52.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 12.	English Galvanised Corrugated Sheets 8/3", 28 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 4.	American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', about 5 cwt. and 40 sheets per case, 28 Guage, at Y50.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 13.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 28 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 5.	Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets, 26 Guage, Weight about 13½ lbs., at Y50.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 14.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 26 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 6.	American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 26 Guage, Weight about 16 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 15.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 26 Guage, 6', 7', 8', at Y49.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
Item 7.	English Galvanised Flat Sheets, 24 Guage, Weight about 18½ lbs., at Y48.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 16.	English Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 24 Guage, Same price as above.
Item 8.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", packed in skeleton case of about 5 cwt., 30 Guage, Length: 6' 7' 8' Number ——— per case, of sheets: 67, 57, 52, 6', at Y3.00, 7', at Y3.50, 8', at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 17.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 24 Guage, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
		Item 18.	American Tinplates, 170 lbs., 20" x 14" x 224 sheets in case at Y105.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.
		Item 19.	American Tinplates, 160 lbs., 20" x 14" x 224 sheets in case at Y102 per case F. O. B. Kobe.
		Item 20.	American Tinplates, 100 lbs., 20" x 14" x 112 sheets in case, at Y53.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.

REMARKS:—The above prices are without engagement. Shipments made promptly.

[1218

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

THE BELGIAN RIDDLE

[BY RICHARD HURD.]

When the war opened we were able to use the Belgian coast in our endeavour to give succour to the Belgians at a moment whey they were defending their country from invasion. We landed without difficulty on a friendly soil, there were no guns to oppose us or mines to interfere with the movements of our transports; moreover, there were no mosquito craft at that time to threaten our communications.

For a long time after the Germans had obtained possession on this shoal-fringed coast, with its many miles of dunes, the naval and military conditions were favourable for an attack. "Then why," it may be asked, "was it not at once determined to carry out operations with a view to evicting the enemy from the coast?" The explanation is simple. Our military resources, which were extremely limited, were heavily mortgaged, and it was realised from the first that it was an operation requiring military as well as naval force. It is no secret that the naval advisers of the Government were impressed with the peril of leaving the Germans to "dig themselves in," so to speak. Seamen were fully conscious of the threat which Germany could offer to this country and its communications if they remained in possession of the Belgian coast and were left free to provide it with defences. They remembered all about "the pistol pointed at the heart of England," Napoleon's phrase. But men-of-war never can fight, and never have fought, an army successfully. The limit of naval power is the range of its heaviest guns, and that power has been restricted by destroyer, submarine, and mine. It thus became apparent directly the question was discussed that, if the Germans were to be dislodged, an amphibious operation would have to be carried out. That judgment involved not only a large number of ships of suitable types, but a considerable body of troops, equipped with heavy guns.

THE ARMY'S VETO.

It is important to a proper appreciation of the position to keep in mind the fact that such an operation would have been no minor incident in the war, but would have required to be carefully planned on the assumption that all the naval and naval forces required would be forthcoming when needed. It may be assumed that the Navy was ready to pull its strength. On the other hand, the Dardanelles Commission report has revealed that the military authorities were short of men and ammunitions; they held that they were not in a position at that time to co-operate. Moreover, it is a mistake to assume thot an ally can always distribute his force in accordance with his own needs; an ally is bound is regard sympathetically the position of the country, or countries, on the same side. At the time when the Germans settled down on the Belgian coast the position in France was such that it was held we were compelled to render her military aid to the fullest limit of our power.

Later on in circumstances which are fully described in the Dardanelles Report, we embarked upon the attack on Turkey. There were political and strategic reasons, which the Commissioners do not ignore or minimise, in favour of the attack on the Gallipoli position. The Commissioners do not attempt to form any judgment on the relative merits of the Belgian coast expedition and the attack on the Dardanelles. They were not instructed to review the decisions reached by the War Cabinet after consultation with Allied Governments. They merely emphasise in their Report the call which the Grand Duke Nicholas made for a diversion, and indicate the support which the Dardanelles Expedition received from the first from the French and Russian Governments. Subsequently the Salonika expedition made claims upon the tonnage and men, and we became involved in operations in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt. Not until the war is over will the nation be able to appreciate the reasons which led the Government into those commitments. We may be sure, however, that there were good, if not overwhelming, reasons, whether weighed in the scales of Imperial policy or military strategy. In that way both the Navy and the Army and the Merchant Fleet became concerned in vast oversea operations, which involved a great dispersion of strength. If you lunge out in one direction, you must restrict your activity in another direction. Every country has only a fixed amount of energy to employ in war.

In the meantime events occurred on the Belgian coast. The Germans were left to elaborate the system of defences which now exists. They mounted along the coast a large number of most powerful guns, and developed a scheme of mobile defence with destroyers and submarines. Behind the protective screen which was thus created, they organised the port of Bruges and built a number of aerodromes. In other words, they realised the importance of the position which had fallen into their hands, and proceeded to develop it methodically in order to enable them to attack this country from the air and to interrupt our communications in the Channel vital to the existence of the Expeditionary Force. Possibly, the Germans consider that they have been rewarded for all the labour and material which was devoted to the Belgian coast, and which otherwise might have been turned in another direction. We know, however, that their hopes have not been realised. It is true that they have been able to carry out air raids on this country, including London, but they have not, so far, inflicted on us military damage; they have not weakened us in our prosecution of the war. They have attempted to break through into the Channel on several occasions. They succeeded once, being afterwards badly punished for their temerity by the *Broke* and *Swift*, and we have continued to maintain, in undiminished strength, our Expeditionary Force in France. They have, it is true, bombarded a number of seaside towns in Kent; men, women, and children have been killed, and some damage has been done to property, but, although the nation has deeply sympathised with the sufferers, it is apparent that the country's fighting power has not been decreased.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE PROBLEM.

That brief recital of the sequence of events may suggest that the Cabinet reached a wrong decision when it determined to ignore the position on the Belgian coast and to embark upon elaborate and costly operations in distant theatres. As to that no opinion can be expressed in the absence of the evidence on which the Cabinet, assisted by its naval and military advisers, and in consultation with the Allies, acted. It may be that an under estimate was formed of the urgency of the problem which the Belgian coast presented. It is possible that it was not realised at the time that aeroplanes would be developed which could fly to this country with heavy loads of bombs. It may be that the Cabinet did not feel it could press on the Allies the case of the Belgian coast at a time when it looked to landsmen as though Germany could do us little harm. Also it had its eye not merely on this country, but on the whole Empire. All that can be said is that in the process of time the character of the problem changed. Whereas it was a feasible scheme to attempt to dislodge the Germans two years or so ago, with relatively small naval and military forces, now the task has assumed far greater proportions.

As the war has progressed, the nation has exhibited a keener interest and a deeper knowledge of naval and military matters. In previous articles on the Belgian coast position, an effort was made to explain some of the difficulties which now confront the naval and military authorities. There are others of which nothing can be said at this moment; but the basic fact is that the matter is one of immense difficulty, and its solution depends upon the importance which the Cabinet attaches to success in dislodging the Germans. The Navy alone cannot do it; the Army unsupported from the sea could not be certain of success. But, if naval and military force were employed on an adequate scale, we could contemplate the issue with a large measure of confidence. But—there is always a but—anxious as the nation may well be to see the Germans evicted, we can never forget that the springs of policy are necessarily hidden from popular view. Only the War Cabinet, with its full information of the situation on all the fronts and the naval and military resources available, can decide where, when, and how action should be taken. It is the only competent authority, and it only has at its disposal expert naval and military advisers.—*Daily Telegraph.*

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS OF SHAW.

When Bernard Shaw went to the front he was discovered by a journalist, who sent his account of the meeting off post-haste to the London papers. It was an amusing interpretation of the Shavian point of view, and dwelt on the incongruity of Shaw in the war-zone. We get the soldier's view of Shaw in a recent letter to the New York *Tribune* by the dramatic critic, Mr. Heywood Broun. He describes having come upon the signature "G. Bernard Shaw," writ small in the middle of a page of the visitors' book at a certain château, and it "fairly leaped out" to his eye from amid the names of kings, and generals, and members of Parliament. We read:—

"The hand was tiny. In a sense Shaw is economical of words. He writes many, but he writes them small. This time economy was complete. There was no preface to the signature, and no handbook or footnotes. The visitor had simply written 'G. Bernard Shaw' and allowed it to stand without explanation or comment. The officers supplied that.

"'Awful ass!' said one who had met the playwright at the front. 'He was no end of nuisance for us. Why, when he got out here we found he was a vegetarian, and we had to chase around and have omelets fixed up for him every day.'

"'I censored his stuff,' said another. 'I didn't think much of it, but I made almost no changes. Some of it was a little subtle, but I let it get by.'

"I inquired and learned that the blue pencil which cut the copy of G. Bernard Shaw had not been preserved. It seemed a pity.

"'I heard him out here,' said a third officer, 'and he talked no end of rot. He said the Germans had made a botch of destroying towns. He said he could have done more damage to Arras with a hammer than the Germans did with their shells. Of course, he couldn't begin to do it with a hammer, and, anyway, he wouldn't be let. I suppose he never thought of that.' Then he said that the Germans were doing us a great favour by their air-raids. He said they were smashing up things that were ugly and unsanitary. That's silly. We could pull them down ourselves, you know, and, anyhow, in the last raid they hit the post-office.'

"'The old boy's got nerve, though,' interrupted another officer. 'I was out at the front with him near Arras, and there was some pretty lively shelling going on around us. I told him to put on his tin hat, but he wouldn't do it. I said, "Those German shell-splinters may get you," and he laughed and said if the Germans did anything to him they'd be mightly ungrateful, after all he'd done for them. He doesn't know the *Boche*.'

"'He told me,' added a British journalist, '"when I want to know about war I talk to soldiers." I asked him: "Do you mean officers or Tommies?" He said that he meant Tommies.

"'Now you know how much reliance you can put in what a Tommy says. He'll either say what he thinks you want him to say, or what he thinks you don't want him to say. I told Shaw that, but he paid no attention.'

"Here the first officer chimed in again. 'Well, I stick to what I've said right along. I don't see where Shaw's funny. I think he's silly.'

"The officer who was showing the visitors' book turned over another page. 'There's Conan Doyle,' he said.—*Literary Digest.*

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 31st.

QUESTION OF A NEW TUCHUN.

Various proposals regarding the appointment of a new Tuchun have been considered. As the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has refused the appointment at the hands of the Peking Government, most of the leaders approve Admiral Ching Pik-kwong as the new Tuchun. Ching, however, is undecided.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, who went to Shui Hing the other day has returned to Canton.

GENERAL LUK WANTED.

The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has requested General Luk Wing-ting to come to Canton to discuss various matters. Luk is also requested to decide whether or not the mandate dismissing the Tuchun is to be obeyed.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

General Luk Wing-ting with his body guards will go to Wuchow to-day. A pronouncement has been sent to Canton stating that General Luk will personally inspect various fortified places in order to quieten the people's alarm.

The Police in Canton are warned to be ready for emergency calls. Rifles have been given to policemen on duty.

KWAI-LIN TO BE ATTACKED.

It is said that General Lung Chai-kwong has given orders that Kwai-lin (Capital of Kwangsi) shall be attacked very soon.

NORTHERN TROOPS ARRIVE AT SWATOW.

The Authorities have received a report stating that a few thousand Northern troops have recently arrived at Swatow from Fukien.

NORTH *v.* SOUTH.

CANTON REPORT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton reports that it has just been officially advised regarding the military activities that have taken place in Hunan between October 12th and 27th.

When the Hunan forces were holding Hsuanchow Market on October 12th, they were attacked by the enemy, and after a battle of four days' duration the Hunanese secured the advantage. In an engagement on October 13th, Regimental Commander Fu Liang-tsao, a brother of Military Governor Fu Liang-tso, fighting for the North, was one of several hundred of the enemy who were killed. The Expeditionary Force sent from Canton to assist Hunan arrived a few days later and was assigned to the right wing of the army in action, and the Kwangsi Force, arriving on October 20th, to the left wing.

The Northern Army, in full strength, attacked the right wing of the Southern forces on October 23rd, and the Southerners soon took the offensive, killing nearly 500 of the enemy and capturing about 200 rifles. The enemy attacked the Southerners' left wing next day, but were easily repulsed.

Since October 12th, the casualties of the Northern army have numbered more than 1,000, or about four times as many as those of the south.

At Paohing the Hunan troops were driven out by a superior force of Northerners and retreated to Tao-chinpen. They have, however, now combined with the forces of Kwangsi and are operating to retake Paohing.

ECONOMY IN EXCELSIS.

Some months ago the head of a new Government department was seized with the eccentric desire to combine efficiency with economy. His main duty was to issue a large licence form. He found that, folded, this would go into a convenient foolscap envelope, but was promptly warned that the form must not be folded. The economist applied to the Stationery Offices for larger envelopes. The office had in stock a collection of Gargantuan envelopes, purchased in the remote past, and found unsuitable by Stationery Office precisians. The zealous one seized on these as treasure-trove. He had only sent off a few of the unfolded licence forms in their large receptacles when he was warned that he was guilty of a grave wastage in paper. Nothing daunted, he took advantage of the opportunity to press his old plan of the folded form in the original foolscap envelope. He had just despatched the lot when the Stationery Office, full of zeal and energy, sent along a complete stock of specially manufactured envelopes of the exact size for the unfolded form!

SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 87th Company qualified for the final in this competition, on Tuesday, defeating their Lyemun rivals by 45 points. Gunner J. R. Lord, the last player of the 83rd Company, made a plucky struggle to save his team, but without success, although he won by the comfortable margin of 79 points. His breaks included several twenties and a twenty-nine.

The 88th Company made a good start in their semi-final with the Garrison Military Police, Corpl. Gillard gaining a lead in the first game, of 89. Scores:—

83RD COY. R.G.A.

Gunr. E. Lord	140
Gunr. J. R. Lord	200
Total Scores	1419

87TH COY. R.G.A.

Sergt. Ives	200
Sergt. Barker	121
Total Scores	1464

88TH COY. R.G.A.

Corpl. Gillard	200

GARRISON MILITARY POLICE.

Corpl. Rolfe	111

A meeting was held in the Soldiers' Club yesterday morning to frame the rules for the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament. Sergt.-Major Hurle presided over representatives of the various Naval, Military and Auxiliary forces in the Colony. In revising the rules it was decided to allow the Hongkong Police and Royal Naval Dockyard Police to combine to form a team owing to their depleted numbers. The Police Reserve will be allowed to enter a team from each section, and the Hongkong Defence Corps will include the Engineer Company in the "A" Company of Infantry, and the Artillery Company in the "B" Company. The Sergeants' Mess of the Corps may also enter a team.

Entries should be handed in at 12 noon on Tuesday next at the Soldiers Club, at which hour the draw will take place. Play in the tournament will commence on Monday 12th instant.

FOOTBALL.

83RD CO., R.G.A. 4; *v.* STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS 0.

These teams met on the Club Ground yesterday in the second division of the Hongkong League. The gunners had out a very strong side, but in spite of this, the Staff, which appears to have the makings of quite a good eleven, managed to keep the game fairly even in the first half. There was a great difference in weight between the two teams, and this eventually made a lot of difference, as the light Staff halves were unable to hold the hefty Artillerymen towards the finish of the game. The only goal in the first half was scored by Green, for the 83rd Company. Gretton had hard lines in not scoring, for on one occasion he hit the upright with a terrific shot, which certainly deserved better success. The Staff almost manged to equalise before the interval. A scuffle in front of goal enticed the 83rd goal-keeper into the field, and the ball was on the point of bouncing into goal, having gone over his head, when Townsend rushed back and cleared. On another occasion, Ellarby almost succeeded in putting the ball into the net, but could not quite manage the necessary finishing touch.

The superior weight of the gunners wore down their opponents in the second half and the Staff goal was often in danger. Gretton again put in a couple of tremendous drives, which made the cross-bar rattle but did not score. Green, breaking through, put his side further ahead with a well judged shot, and, shortly afterwards, Lord notched number three. The Staff then took the leather to the other end and forced a corner, but nothing came of it, and, before the final whistle sounded, Green had scored again with a lightening shot which surprised players and spectators alike. Result:—83rd Co. R.G.A. 4, Staff and Departments 0.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE *v.* 88TH CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a Second Division League match against the 88th Co. R.G.A. on Saturday, at 3 p.m., on the Navy ground:—

U. M. Omar (Capt.); A. Jackson, E. P. Hyndmann; M. H. Abbas, H. Johnson, S. A. Marcal; R. M. Omar, W. Ogley, E. R. Hyndmann, W. Bandran, and L. Xavier.

HOCKEY.

88TH CO. R.G.A. 1; *v.* ROYAL ENGINEERS 0.

A very even game resulted from the meeting of these teams yesterday at the Happy Valley in a "friendly." The gunners scored the only goal of the match about half-way through the first half, Lieut. Wilkinson picking up a pass from the right wing and beating the goal-keeper with a good drive. Result:—88th Co. R.G.A. 1; Royal Engineers, 0.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Having read "Old Etonian's" further letter in Monday's issue of the *Daily Press*, I desire to express regret if I wrongly interpreted his statement that "Antiquated Outport's" original query had remained unanswered because "presumably none of your readers cared to admit that the majority of residents in a British Colony elect to play under the American rules" to mean that he himself was of opinion that those rules were generally followed by Hongkong players.

I must also thank him for pointing out that my previous letter was incomplete, and, since he invites further information, I am willing to take the bait.

The history of recent Auction Bridge law is as follows:—

(1.)—In May, 1914, the Portland Club issued a code of rules for Royal Auction Bridge which was almost identical with the American ("Lily Auction") Code. It is this code which seems to be still largely followed in Hongkong.

(2.)—In June, 1915, the "Knickerbocker" Whist Club of New York promulgated a new code containing such drastic alterations as very largely to alter the nature of the game. The chief of the alterations then made or since embodied in the code are:—

(*a.*)—*Bidding*—Here the American (1917 Edition) rule reads:—"To overbid a declaration a player must bid either an equal number of tricks of a more valuable declaration, or a greater number of tricks."

(*b.*)—*Dummy*—Is given very considerable extra rights in the way of calling his partner's attention to a revoke or lead out of turn by their adversaries, or to any right he may have to exact a penalty, etc.

(*c.*)—*Penalties*—The Penalty for a revoke is reduced from 150 to 100 points above the line.

To redouble a declaration more than once entails 100 points penalty, and to redouble a partner's double 50 points; to look at a quitted trick 25 points, and to look at any card dealt one before the deal is complete, 25 points for every card so looked at.

(*d.*)—*Scoring*—Chicane does not count any longer as "simple honours."

The above are not all the alterations made, but are the most important.

This code has been followed at the Hongkong Club only so far as "bidding" and "Chicane" are concerned.

(3.)—In 1916 (presumably) a further code was "framed by the Card Committee of the Portland Club together with a representative from each of the following Clubs: The Baldwin, The Bath, The St. James', The Turf and White's. Changes were made to conform with the accepted standard of Auction as played by the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York and all leading Card Clubs throughout the country."

This information is to be found in "Auction Bridge 1916," by Wynne Ferguson, a few copies of which were obtained by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh last week and all sold within a few days.

It is unfortunate that this booklet does not give the exact date of the promulgation of the new English Code, which approximates very closely in every particular to the American Code of 1915.

Perhaps the "Rules published this year by the Portland Club," to which your Canton correspondent, Mr. C. A. Peel, refers, may throw further light on the subject.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
R. E. LINDSELL.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

THE USE OF ALUM IN BREAD

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, held yesterday, the proceedings of which were duly reported in your issue of to-day, the question was asked:—"Has any examination been made to ascertain if alum is being used in excess of 10 grains to 4 lbs. of bread to give the bread its white colour?" The raising of this very important question is likely to create an impression that it is the general custom of bakers to use alum in making bread. I shall, therefore, consider it a favour if you will give publicity to the fact that we do not use alum or any other chemical in the preparation of our bread, and that our bread is entirely free from any adulteration whatever.—Yours faithfully,

D. M. GOODALL
(Manager, Wiseman, Ltd.).

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In one of your recent issues you mentioned that five subjects of the "Great War Lord" in Canton have petitioned the Tuchun for charity. Many will be inclined to doubt the alleged lack of financial resources among the Germans in Canton.

Since the outbreak of war the German residents in the Treaty Ports have contributed part of their salaries towards the German War Fund, in their unshattered belief in Germany's ultimate victory, and since their expulsion from the Chinese Maritime Customs and divers official offices they have been deprived of the wherewithal to pay for their own maintenance.

This is but one of many instances which show that the virtuous rewards of German patriotism tends towards charity.—Yours faithfully,

ANTI-GERMAN.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

EUROPEAN'S NON-APPEARANCE

A. Weston was summoned for being drunk and disorderly in Des Vœux Road Central on Tuesday night.

Defendant failed to appear and his bail of $5 was estreated.

WINCHESTER RIFLES IN A SAMPAN.

Two Chinese sampan women were charged, on remand, with the unlawful possession of five Winchester rifles without a permit.

Mr. Preston appeared for the defence.

After hearing further evidence Mr. Dyer Ball found the first defendant guilty and fined her $250. The second defendant was discharged.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

Two Chinese who were riding in rickshas on Tuesday night near Murray Road were arrested by two Chinese Revenue Officers and taken to the Revenue Office, where they were each found to have four pounds of raw opium concealed on their persons. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, they pleaded guilty, and were fined $300 each, with the alternative of three months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

CHINESE YOUTH'S RIFLE AND AMMUNITION.

A Chinese youth was charged with illegally possessing a Winchester rifle and a quantity of ammunition without a permit at Samshuipo.

Mr. Agassiz, who appeared for the defence, stated that the rifle belonged to the boy's father. There was no attempt at concealment.

The case was remanded to next Friday, bail being fixed at $100.

A SMART ARREST.

A youthful coolie was charged with stealing two jackets belonging to a Chinese lady at Queen's Road Central.

It was stated that when the complainant came to the charge-room to report the loss of her jackets the defendant was already being charged with the unlawful possession of the jackets in question. The complainant immediately recognised the jackets as hers.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A TRADE-MARK.

Messrs. A. Tunsa & Co. were summoned by Mr. Wm. Dunbar, flour merchant, of Alexandra Building, for having in their possession, for the purpose of trade, goods to which a forged trade-mark belonging to the Tacoma Flour Company had been applied.

Mr. M. Preston appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bulmer Johnson for the defence.

Mr. Preston stated that, acting on the representation of Mr. Dunbar, the Police, by virtue of a warrant, seized 3,000 bags of flour consigned to the defendant firm and at present lying in the Kowloon Godowns. The seizure was made under the Trade Marks Ordinance, the complainant alleging that the bags of flour bore the trade mark "Vinco," a brand of flour for which he was the only agent in Hongkong. The defendant firm would not say whence they got the flour. Mr. Dunbar was telegraphing to the owners of the trade-mark for instructions, and asked that the case might be adjourned.

The magistrate granted the application, the case being remanded for a month.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AN ATTEMPT TO EVADE ARREST.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, a Chinese, was charged with shooting in an attempt to prevent his lawful arrest. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. P. L. Knight, R. Diogenes Baptista, W. S. Glendenning, W. Whiteley, P. P. Soares, R. H. Whiteford and J. P. Gutierrez.

The Crown Solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, said the offence took place on September 30th. The prisoner snatched some money from the hands of a man who was just coming out of a money-changer's in Queen's Road, Central and made off. Chase was given and two Sanitary Board coolies endeavoured to stop prisoner near the Central Market. The prisoner took a revolver from his belt, aimed at one of the coolies and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the revolver did not go off, and a struggle followed and prisoner was subsequently arrested. At the Central Police Station it was found that the revolver contained four ball cartridges, one of which had indications of having been struck with the hammer.

The prisoner, in his defence, admitted that he snatched the money, but stated that it was a friend of his who attempted to fire the revolver. His friend got away more quickly because he was not wearing shoes.

Sentence of six years' hard labour was passed.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

ALL APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held in the Council Chamber yesterday when the eighteen applications for renewal of licences were granted. The Colonial Secretary presided, and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, A. Mackenzie, T. F. Hough, H. Percy Smith and G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

Mr. H. PERCY SMITH questioned the necessity of having three licensed houses so close together as Nos. 9, 35 and 47, Praya East, and the CHAIRMAN explained that they were small houses, that the licences had been in existence for some time and that the Japanese community in that locality had increased rather than decreased.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER also raised a point regarding the legality of dealing with licences—either refusing or granting them—by means of circularising members of the Board.

Mr. MACKENZIE supported the views of Mr. Hooper, and the CHAIRMAN promised that the matter should receive his attention.

The only applicants for licences summoned before the Board were Mr. Joshua Brook of the North Point Hotel, Mr. William Barker of the Grand Hotel and Mrs. Yone Namura of the Harunoya Hotel, 9 and 10, Praya East.

In answer to questions Mr. Brook said he had been manager of the North Point Hotel since September 5th. He intended to reside on the premises.

Mr. William Barker stated that he had been manager of the Grand Hotel for about ten days. He had been in Hongkong, on and off, for about three years. He left the Customs Service in Canton in April last. He had also been an able seaman and quartermaster on the run between Vancouver and Hongkong for ten years and had been a second officer on river steamers. He was an Englishman from Liverpool.

In reply to further questions Mr. Barker said he was a paid assistant at the hotel. He would live on the premises and Mr. Reichmann would live at the hotel also.

Mrs. Yone Namura was questioned by the Board because a complaint had been received regarding the way in which the Harunoya Hotel was conducted.

Inspector Allen, of the Sanitary Board, who had made the complaint, said that four months ago he had spoken to Inspector Sim on the subject and asked him to bring the matter before Mr. Woodcock. There had been an improvement since that time.

Apparently the incidents of which Inspector Allen complained had little relation to the licensed premises. They were due rather to the fact that, during the hot weather, some of the Japanese in the building paid more regard to their own comfort than to the susceptibilities of Europeans on the matter of clothing.

The CHAIRMAN said there had been no objection raised by the Police, and after Mrs. Nomura had been reminded that she lived in a crowded district and that some of the rooms were overlooked by neighbours, the licence for the Harunoya Hotel was renewed with the others.

RETIREMENT OF MR. J. M. PLACE DA SILVA.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

An interesting little ceremony took place in Mr. Justice Gompertz' Chambers yesterday afternoon when His Lordship and members of the staff of the Supreme Court attended to say "good-bye" to Mr. J. M. Place da Silva, the Puisne Judge's clerk, who is going on leave for two months and then retires on pension after 38 years of Government service.

Mr. Justice Gomperts spoke most highly of Mr. da Silva's services. Mr. da Silva, he said, had been a very hard-working, energetic, courteous and obliging officer. Everyone who had come into contact with him had found him always ready to do everything in his power to assist in the satisfactory carrying out of the work of the Court. He had also been a most patient man, His Lordship stating that he had never once known Mr. da Silva to lose his temper. They had now gathered together to wish him long life to enjoy his well-earned pension. If he chose to pass his days of rest in watching his gold fish or in gardening they hoped he would obtain the fullest enjoyment from such occupations; if he decided to take up other work they all sincerely trusted that he would meet with every success. "Mr. da Silva," said His Lordship in conclusion, shaking him heartily by the hand, "I wish you God-speed."

Mr. Faithfull, speaking on behalf of the members of the legal profession, also paid a tribute to Mr. da Silva's courtesy and his readiness to assist all associated with the work of the Court.

In returning thanks for the compliments which had been paid him, Mr. da Silva modestly disclaimed any ability to make a speech. He confessed sorrowfully that he had not sufficient command of the English language to supply those rhetorical flourishes to which they were accustomed in the Court. He could only simply thank his Lordship and Mr. Faithfull for the kind words they had uttered, and state that he could not have expected a greater honour than the high praise bestowed upon him that afternoon by such an impartial and learned judge.

He expressed his thanks to his colleagues for the compliment they had paid him by their presence and the gathering separated with renewed mutual good wishes.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MAXIM GUNNERS.

Members of this unit will, until further orders, parade for drill purposes with their original units. Crown Sergeant Ford will send names to Unit Commanders concerned.

PARADES.

Platoons, etc., will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.—Thursday, November 1st.

No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2nd.

No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2nd.

RECRUITS.

Recruits of all Units will parade at Central Station on Mondays and Fridays in each week, and not on Wednesdays also as previously ordered.

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks requiring their Winter Uniform altered, etc., are ordered to attend (in either uniform or mufti) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m., on Wednesday, November 7th, or Thursday, November 8th. Winter uniform to be produced and worn for inspection by the C.S.P. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes. Equipment Officers will attend in uniform on both dates.

(By Order.)
T. F. HOUGH, A.S.P. (R.).

31st October.

GERM-PROPAGATING PROCLIVITIES OF MOSQUITOES.

Interesting experiments carried out by M. Roubaud, of the Pasteur Institute, in regard to the germ propagating proclivities of mosquitoes have been reported to the Academy of Science by Professor Laveran. They show that all mosquitoes of the anophelide genus, including even those living in districts in which there are no marshes, can carry malarial microbes. M. Roubaud took Paris mosquitoes and persuaded a soldier who had contracted malaria at Saloniks to allow them to sting him. He then captured the insects and found that they had become infected. M. Roubaud next allowed the surviving mosquitoes to bite him and was rewarded by an unmistakable attack of malaria. It appears from these experiments that if malaria patients are removed to any districts in which there are mosquitoes the insects may infect healthy persons.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED:

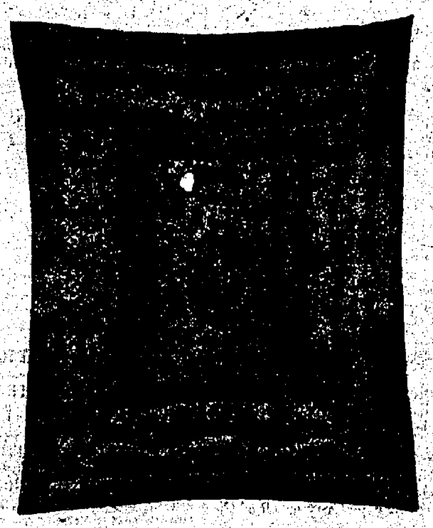
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

EIDER DOWN QUILTS

THIS DESIGN ONE OF MANY.

SIZE 6 ft. x 5 ft.

BEST MATERIALS Price $27.50 PERFECTLY DOWN PROOF.



PRINTED SATEEN Price $27.50 BLACK PANELS and PIPED.

MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS TO SELECT FROM

PRICES $17.50 TO $75.00

ALSO A NICE RANGE FOR COTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL EXPORTERS and IMPORTERS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

[1185

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

ARE SHOWING

SPECIAL SPORTING MATERIALS.

COATS $15.00 TO $30.00 IN HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS TWEEDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, November 5th, an Orchestra will play in the Café every afternoon (excepting Saturdays and Sundays) from 4.15 P.M. until 6.30 P.M.
WISEMAN, LTD.
[1227

WANTED.

CERTIFICATED ENGINEER and MATE required for H.M. Tug "ATLAS" for voyage to England.
Apply—
COMMANDER OF DOCKYARD.
[1228

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of $200,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 2nd November, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 3rd November, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 3rd November, 1917, required for each $1,000—Shanghai currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1917. [1229

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of $200,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 2nd November, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 3rd November, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 3rd November, 1917, required for each $1,000—Tientsin currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1917. [1230

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 7th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th Nov. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1917. [1231

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned RESUMES CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1917. [1224

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned RESUMES CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1917. [1225

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned RESUMES CHARGE from this date.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager
Hongkong, 1st November, 1917. [1226

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119

G. R.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

COUPON No. 2,
Payable 1st November, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the Payment of the Dividend due on 1st November, 1917, will be made by a Provisional Coupon. Scrip Certificates should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917, when the Relative Provisional Coupon will be issued.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1917. [1208

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

MATE OF PILOT BRIG.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON invite applications for the Appointment of MATE OF THE PILOT BRIG. The Salary of the Appointment is Rs. 205-15-250 a month with free messing on the Brig.

Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules in Part III. of the Civil Service Regulations which are applicable to the European Services.

A Candidate for the Appointment must be a British-born subject, not less than 25 and not more than 30 years of age, and must be in possession of a Board of Trade Master's Certificate or a Colonial Master's Certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II., have been made applicable. Applications, which will be received up to the 31st December, 1917, should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port accompanied by :—

(a) A Copy of the Candidate's Birth Certificate.
(b) Copies of not less than three satisfactory Certificates attesting to the candidate's good conduct, sobriety and ability.
(c) A Medical Certificate of fitness signed by a Qualified Medical Officer.

The selected candidate will be eligible for an appointment in the Rangoon Pilot Service when a vacancy occurs.

By Order,
H. LEONARD,
Offg. Secretary.
Rangoon, the 8th October, 1917. [1203

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

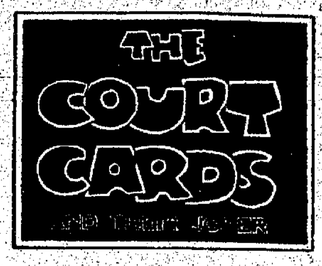
APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

Applicants should have thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo and Coal, and Warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang.
[1205

INTIMATIONS

YOU REMEMBER



THEY ARE RETURNING on SATURDAY, Nov. 10th.
PASSED BY THE NONSENSOR.
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... $3, $2 & $1.
Get in early and avoid the crush.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.
[1220

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

STALLHOLDERS and those assisting at the TEA STALL at the MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR on SATURDAY next will be admitted to the Dress Rehearsal of the Variety Entertainment which will take place at Government House on FRIDAY, November 2nd, at 5 P.M.
ADMISSION 50 cts.
[1219

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing Genera Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded-Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,
SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.
[1221

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1108

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.
Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.
[1201

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee Hanse Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG IRON Co., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[1200

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[94

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PORT

A SUPERIOR OLD PORT.

WITH STYLE AND CHARACTER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.
[12

MARRIAGES.

COWDEROY—SUTHERLAND.—At East Dulwich, on September 13th, MAURICE, son of late T. A. COWDEROY, of Shanghai, to ETHEL EMILY SUTHERLAND.

DARLING—THORNTON.—At Leeds, on September 15th, Captain MURTON DANIEL ADDISON DARLING, A.S.C., son of Mrs. Darling, of Rotherfield, and the late D. A. Darling, of Shanghai, to EDITH ALICE DOSWELL (Dollie), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thorton, Leeds.

DEATH.

BRIDGES.—At Bath, on September 19th, FRANCES GERTRUDE, widow of W. T. BRIDGES, D.C.L., formerly of Hongkong and Torquay, aged 98.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1917.

A COMPLICATED SITUATION IN SOUTH CHINA.

A SERIOUS and complicated situation has risen in South China. A few days ago General MOK, of Swatow, was ordered to proceed to Canton to interview his superior, the Tuchun. He made an excuse, however, and sent a deputy in his stead. Thereupon he was informed that his deputy was not sufficient, and that he must appear in person. To this summons he paid no heed, and suddenly announced his refusal to take orders from the Tuchun of Kwangtung. He has since issued a manifesto and given his reasons for his action. He charges the Tuchun with acting in a self-interested manner; with showing distinct favour to certain units of the troops under his command; and, finally, with legalising gambling. The manifesto implies that Swatow is now in a state of war with Canton or its Military Governor, if CHAN PING-KWAN may still be accorded this title in view of the Presidential mandate dismissing him from office. While General MOK, all along, has kept his plans and intentions to himself, the general opinion was that, though he never showed any sign of unfriendliness to the Cantonese authorities, he inclined towards the Peking Government. During his term of office in Swatow, however, he has not hesitated to take a firm stand more than once against the actions of the Peking Government. It will be remembered that when YUAN SHIH-KAI decided to become Emperor of China, Swatow was one of the first places to declare its independence and its readiness to fight for the preservation of the Republic. Again, during the few days' reign of SIEN THUNG, General MOK assumed the same determined attitude of disapproval. On these occasions he acted in concert with the Cantonese authorities. His present position is not so easily understood, nor does he make it clear in his manifesto. He has defied the Tuchun of Kwangtung, but has not declared himself in favour of Peking. This lends colour to the rumour that the Peking Government has offered him the proud office of the Governorship of Canton Province, the sequel, probably, to a remark attributed to him years ago that he "expected to be Governor of Canton some day."

The outlook is neither a happy nor a reassuring one. It is reported that Hweichow, further east and nearer Canton than Swatow, has also declared its independence of Canton, and that General LUNG CHAI-KWONG has ordered several regiments to assist MOK. If this be true it renders General MOK's position much stronger. The people, however, appear to be in sympathy with Canton. A more serious consideration for General MOK is that most of his soldiers are Cantonese and can hardly be expected to fight for the Northern cause at the expense of their own province. One or two of his chief officers, also, are said to be decidedly pro-Cantonese. In these circumstances it would appear dangerous for General MOK to attack the Tuchun of Canton with his present followers. In the statement which he has issued he says that he has written both to SUN YAT-SEN and to LUK WING-TING explaining his position and his intentions. This would seem to indicate that he is not actuated by the worthy desire to curtail the active forces arrayed against the Peking Government, which in the eyes of the world represents China, but is making a brave attempt to settle a misunderstanding that has arisen between himself and his superior at Canton. On the other hand, it is possible that MOK's chief object is to weaken Canton's resistance to the Northern forces by preventing the Cantonese authorities from employing all their troops against the Northern forces which may be sent to bring Canton into submission. In combination with the Peking Government's forces in Fukien, he could offer a very stout resistance to a large proportion of the forces at the disposal of the Cantonese Government, and, realising this, the Tuchun of Canton is reported to have given directions for Yunnanese troops to be sent to Swatow with all possible dispatch. The story that General MOK went on board a Northern gunboat which entered Swatow harbour some time ago encourages the belief that he is in league with Peking. In considering his present action it must be admitted that he found himself in a dilemma. Obedience to the summons to go to Canton would probably have meant loss of position and power, while refusal implied insubordination and the determination to risk war in self-defence. It is difficult, however, to reconcile such conduct with patriotism. General MOK's action at present is only defensible on the understanding that he supports the Peking Government against the insubordinate attitude of the Southern Provinces. In the event of hostilities, which appear inevitable, it is to be hoped that the differences between the parties will not be decided in or near Swatow.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Mather Byles, who died at Dawlish on the 14th inst., in his 78th year. While still a midshipman he took part with the crew of the *Coromandel* in their many fights with the Chinese in 1847, and with the *Calcutta's* men he landed with the party which attacked Canton after the bombardment.

At the London Missionary Society's Conference at Birmingham, on September 18th, it was stated that hundreds of Chinamen had recently come into Birmingham, and some of them were marrying English girls. The Rev. W. Jones, of Digbeth Institute, asked if something could not be done to evangelise the men. We ought to put our faith into practice and thus save the expense of sending missionaries to China. It was reported that Bibles in the Chinese language were already being supplied.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Montague Ede have returned to the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak returned to the Colony on Tuesday from the United States.

The late Mr. George Harold Medhurst of Merstham, Surrey, a director of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., left property of the gross value of £23,874.

Wiseman, Ltd., announce that, commencing on Monday next, an orchestra will play in the café every afternoon, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, from 4.15 p.m. until 6.30 p.m.

The death took place, whilst flying at Montrose, on September 13th, of Ronald James Jardine, Second Lieutenant, Dragoons, attached Royal Flying Corps, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Jardine Hall, Lockerbie, N.B. He was 24 years of age.

Lieut. A. P. Matheson (Val) Matheson, A.S.C., Acting Flight Commander and Pilot, Royal Flying Corps, who was killed on July 13th, aged 22, was the surviving son of Mr. Alec P. Matheson and of Mrs. Matheson, of Ardarun, Littlehampton, Sussex, and grandson of the late Sir Alexander Matheson, Bart., of Lochalsh, whom he would eventually have succeeded.

The Most Rev. Father Fr. L. Theissling, Master-General of the Dominican Order, arrived from Manila on Tuesday, accompanied by his secretary, Fr. C. Horn, and a number of Spanish Dominican Fathers. The company will continue by the same steamer to San Francisco, whence Fr. Theissling will proceed to Central, and afterwards to South America on his tour of visitation of the Dominican Provinces.

H.E. the Governor has formed a local Committee, composed of Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, and Mr. S. B. C. Ross, to co-operate with the authorities appointed to establish in London a National War Museum, of which full details have recently appeared in our columns. Mr. Ross, who will act as Secretary to the local Committee, will be glad to receive any suggestions with regard to contributions from this Colony.

A Whist Drive was held in the Naval Theatre, by the Royal Naval Quadrille Club on Tuesday night. The prize winners were:—Ladies—1st Miss Goodall; 2nd Mrs. Sears; 3rd Mrs. Fooks; 4th Mrs. Hast: Men—1st Mr. Bolton; 2nd Mr. Evea; 3rd Mr. Phillips. Chief Writer Smith carried out the duties of M. C. and at the conclusion of the drive announced that in future Whist Drives would be held once a month. The Club dances commence on Tuesday, November 5th, and will be continued every Tuesday during the winter months.

We are informed by the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni that on Saturday there will be a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass in the Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the souls of those who died in the war. All Catholics in the Colony are earnestly exhorted to attend. A large number of Catholics belonging to H.M. Navy and Army and to the Hongkong Police Reserve will be present. The Commemorations to be held according to the "Catholic Directory" on the 3rd, 5th and 6th November will be held one day later in each case respectively.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PRESIDENT'S MANDATE.

PEKING, October 31st.

The President's mandate orders the chastisement of Yunnan and the dismissal of the leaders Hwang Yu-cheng, Yu Un-yung, Kwu Pin-chen and Chao Yue-shin, but not the dismissal of Tang Chi-yao.

Hkang Shao-je (Civil Governor's delegate) leaves Peking to-day to return to Kwangtung.

Wu Kwang-shin, Liu Chun-hoo, Chu-Tao-kon, Chun Ti-tao and Hsung Ki-wu will attack Yunnan from five different directions.

Li Yew-hon has wired to the President to report upon the Canton situation.

THE WAR.

CONTINUED FRANCO-BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

GERMAN PRESS DISCUSSING PEACE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, October 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful operation, with limited objectives, was carried out, this morning, between the Ypres-Roulers railway and the Poelcapelle-West Roosebeke Road.

Important progress was made, despite the marshy ground, on the bulk of the front, the heavy rain and gales making communication with the troops extremely difficult.

The Canadians, on the right, despite a fierce opposition, gained all their objectives on the main ridge, and reached the outskirts of Passchendaele.

The fighting was most severe on the spur to the westward of the village, where five counter-attacks were beaten off.

The captured machine guns were used with effect, in repulsing these attacks.

The going was particularly bad on the left of the attack, the flooded streams intercepting the low lying ground. Nonethe-less the Naval and London Territorial Battalions captured a number of fortified farms and strong points after heavy fighting. The Gloucesters carried out a successful raid last night to the southeast of Gavrelle. The Belgians were successful in a raid to the south of Dixmude and captured nineteen prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, October 31st.

A *communique* reports: The artillery duel was fairly active on the Braye-en-Laonnois and Hurtebise sectors, and on the left of the Meuse.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during a raid, to the north-west of Rheims, taking twenty prisoners.

We bombed the railway stations at Lichterfelde and Git in Belgium, and bombs were also dropped on Marzieres-les-Metz, Longerville-les-Metz and Thionville. A big fire broke out at Maziere Station.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH AGAIN ATTACK.

LONDON, October 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: At 5.40 this morning we attacked north of the Ypres-Roulers Railway. Good progress is reported

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, October 30th.

A German wireless official message states:—The English strongly attacked Passchendaele.

The village was lost, but a vigorous counter-attack drove out the enemy.

English attacks near Gheluvelt broke down with sanguinary losses.

PRUSSIANS ENGULFED IN MUD.

LONDON, October 30th.

There is another period of consolidation in Flanders.

The weather has appreciably improved, enabling the Allies to firmly establish themselves between the Yser flats and Passchendaele.

Although the Allies have suffered from the mud during the past weeks, the plight of the Germans has been infinitely worse.

Prisoners say that the troops were unable to advance to meet the British attacks because the semi-liquid mud thrown up by the barrages blinded the wading men, clogging rifles and machine-guns.

The Prussians advancing from Becelaere left many shoulder-deep in the mire, and the shrieks of the drowning men were heard above the din of battle. But their comrades did not dare to stop to rescue them, owing to the danger of being engulfed themselves.

CANADIANS HOLDING THEIR GAINS.

LONDON, October 30th

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—A gale at mid-day brought floods of rain, but, fortunately, not before the troops had gained the majority of their objectives.

The Canadians are everywhere holding their gains. Crest Farm, the scene of previous stubborn fighting, Vanity Farm and Vapour Farm are strongly held.

We are well advanced along the Meetcheele spur, dominating the north-western approach to Passchendaele.

There have been no more counter-attacks since nine o'clock in the morning, when one was made from Mosselmarkt. The counter-attack in this region, mentioned in an earlier message, was even more severely punished than indicated, our airmen reporting that the enemy supports were caught by our barrage with disastrous results.

Hostile airmen have been flying low, machine-gunning our infantry in shell holes, but without very much effect.

LATER.

The prisoners testify to the terrible effect of our artillery fire. The enemy lines were frequently without rations for two or three consecutive days. To-day's prisoners will not be considerable owing to the frontal nature of the attacks, and although the resistance is stiff, the enemy has seldom stayed to risk capture. Altogether the day has been satisfactory. We have substantially bitten into the shrinking piece of ridge left in enemy possession. There has never been a series of operations more co-ordinated to secure a definite end than the present progressive battles in Flanders, the important strategic fruits of which are continually being gathered in.

DISASTROUS ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, October 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—Our armies have again struck the German masses in Flanders and sent them reeling back in places to a depth of nearly a thousand yards.

Luck was with us to-day in the matter of weather. The morning broke keen and dry, being just the weather that the Canadians would have chosen for going over. Apparently so successful have they "gone over" that before the sun was two hours' high they had gained a great part of their objectives.

The fighting is on a more limited front than that of last Friday. It has been chiefly towards the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Poelcapelle.

Reports received at the time of telegraphing indicate that our men fought their way well along several important tributary spurs of the great ridge system, which is gradually being won from a desperately resisting enemy.

Shortly after making the first stage of our advance, the Germans launched a big counter-attack from the direction of Mosselmarkt. It so chanced that the Canadians had just carried the strong fortified redoubts in the centre of which the enemy attack was directed. The place was liberally furnished with machine-guns, which were promptly swung into position against the oncoming Germans. The billowy clay ground was soon strewn with grey corpses. Rifle-fire completed the work of the machine-gunners and the counter-attack was beaten back with heavy punishment.

Our attack to-day differed little from its predecessors as regards method. The barrage was very intense, and while the artillery was draming forth its flaming curtain, great guns further back were doing fine counter-battery work against known positions of enemy artillery. Hence the enemy's retaliations were not very severe, despite the high lands.

Our indomitable airmen are keeping in contact with the infantry. The ground is still desperately bad, but along the higher places, where the principal fighting is developing, the surface is reasonably good between the water-filled shell-holes.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, October 30th.

A *communique* states:—A strong enemy group trying to reach our lines in the region of Cerny was repelled.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery duel continued to be very lively on the Chaulnes Wood and Bezonvaux front.

We have taken new trench elements on the Caurieres Ridge.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EVACUATION OF GORIZIA.

ZURICH, October 31st.

A telegram from the Austrian Headquarters to the *Zurich Post* graphically describes the Italian's success in destroying the vital communications and depots at Gorizia. When the Austrian patrols entered the town the whole surroundings were illuminated by the blazing bridges, magazines and stores. There was a long succession of explosions as one after another was blown-up. The great railway bridge, and also street bridges were destroyed and the whole area around the railway station was in flames.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 31st.

The evening papers again emphasise the soundness of General Smuts' reassuring perspective as regards the Italian situation. There is a growing belief that the misfortune may yet be turned to good account. The capture of Udine has momentarily created a nasty feeling, but this has been reacted upon Reuter making an authoritative statement that the capture has not surprised the Italian military authorities, as the evacuation was effected some days ago. Reuter has confirmed the political nature of the enemy's objectives of hoping to create of Italy another Russia, disaffecting the troops and obtaining similar fraternising sterility on the front, with a view to forcing a separate peace. For weeks Austrian airmen have been dropping quantities of literature in the Italian lines, depicting Italy as under the thumb of Britain and exorting a rebellion.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN ARMIES UNDER CONTROL.

LONDON, October 30th.

News from Italy shows that the Allies' prompt assurances of practical help have had the best effect, and General Cadorna has now got the armies under full control after the inevitable confusion resulting from the first shock of the Austro-German onset.

The Italians are falling back to the Tagliament line, west of Udine, and are fighting desperate rearguard actions.

Meanwhile the Austro-German attack seems to have lost its first impetus.

Now that the enemy has come into the open a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale is possible.

German accounts of the operations say that Tolmino was chosen as a break-through point because the Italians had only two brigades on that front, with small reserves.

GERMANS CLAIM UDINE.

A German official wireless message announces the capture of Udine.

ON VENETIAN SOIL.

A German official message says:—We are pressing on towards Tagliamento.

Austro-Germans from the Carnic Alps have gained a foothold on Ventian soil along the whole front.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

An Austrian official wireless message states:—We wrested from the enemy frontier positions south west of Tarvis, near Pontafel, in the Ploecken region, and at Greatpal.

ENEMY BEING DELAYED.

An Italian official message states:—The withdrawal on new positions continued yesterday.

The destruction of bridges over the Isonzo and successful action by our covering units detained the enemy's advance. Our cavalry is in contact with hostile vanguards.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

LONDON, October 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes, on Monday, fired several thousand machine gun rounds on the enemy in the trenches and on roads.

One hundred bombs were dropped on billets at Roulers and elsewhere. Four enemy machines were brought down and one was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Our machines, on Monday night, again attacked the railway station and lines around Saarbrucken. Bombs were seen to burst, with good effect. All our machines returned, though the weather conditions were exceptionally bad.

Twelve machines, this morning, went further afield and attacked a munitions and gas works at Pirmasens, twenty miles beyond Saarbrucken. Bombs were seen to burst on factories and gas works, with excellent results.

The weather was good and all our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA MUST NOT REMAIN ISOLATED.

PETROGRAD, October 31st.

During the course of a speech in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Terestchenko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that it was imperative that Russia should not remain isolated. A separate peace would be an historical blunder, and would bring a curse on the perpetrators and would soon be followed by another war. The Central Powers had not been victorious and were now following the line of the least resistance, devastating and striking, where, owing to our mistakes or weakness, easy success was to be obtained.

Even the terrible trials that had befallen us; even the present misfortunes of our ally Italy, were merely episodes in the general struggle.

GERMAN PRESS DISCUSSING PEACE.

LONDON, October 21st.

A semi-official report states that the German Press is discussing peace more than ever before, but the declarations are insincere and Germany is chiefly concerned in the perils of the economic situation, especially the blockade.

MAIL BOAT FOUNDERS.

PARIS, October 31st.

The mailboat *Mascara*, running between Marseilles and Tunis, foundered with all aboard.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 30th.

Silver is quoted at 46. There is a scarcity of offers and the market is firm.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALY'S NEW PREMIER.

ROME, October 30th.

Signor Orlando, the ex-Minister of the Interior, has accepted the Premiership, and Baron Sonnino retains the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

INCREASED DAILY WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, introducing a Vote of Credit for £400,000,000, said the Vote would supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year to September 29th had been £6,648,000, being an increase of £1,237,000 over the Budget Estimate. The increase was made up under the following heads:—Army and Navy, £590,000; Miscellaneous Services, £306,000; and advances to Allies and Dominions, £341,000.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed the British and Allies' deep appreciation of the assistance of the United States in financing purchases in America. Until the United States entered the war the method of financing purchases there, and the question of exchange, proved almost insoluble problems. America's assistance was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than the Allies. Dealing with the excess over the Budget estimate of expenditure which was recoverable, he said the first item was an increase of loans to the Allies and Dominions of £61,500,000, making a total increase for the half-year of £222,500,000.

Secondly, there was £24,000,000 which which represented advances to the Dominions which were not connected with loans, but arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion Armies were borne in the first instance by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course. Thirdly, there was £3,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies which would be gradually paid off. Fourthly, there were raw materials, such as hides, timber, foodstuffs and ships, totalling £74,500,000. This was also recoverable in due course. British agents throughout the world held £15,000,000. There was thus a total of £179,000,000, which, deducted from £222,500,000, left a total real increase in the Budget Estimate for the half-year of £43,500,000.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to give reasons why it has been decided not to introduce a Supplementary Budget in order to raise more money by taxation. There was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would have exceeded the position of the second half of the year from the point of view of deadweight expenditure, which would probably not be quite as favourable as the first half. This was mainly due to the fixing of the price of the loaf at ninepence and a very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay, which together would add between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the next six months' expenditure—£39,000,000 out of £43,500,000. The increase in expenditure accounted by the War Office was mainly due to the rise in price of commodities, also the provision for a larger number men abroad than was previously anticipated, also the increased *personnel* for the aviation programme, also the number of troops in Mesopotamia, and finally the forward movement in Flanders, necessitating an increased expenditure on railway bridges, etc.

Mr. Bonar Law instanced that the gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled largely by motor transport, and the increased pay therefor during the past six months amounted to £5,000,000. The National Debt at the end of the financial six months on September 29th, totalled five billions, but there was deductible therefrom £1,100,000,000 advanced to the Allies and £160,000,000 to the Dominions. They were also entitled to deduct the gift of £100,000,000 by the Government of India, but something like £34,000,000 thereof had been treated as revenue. The Indian Government, however, had taken the responsibility for the balance. The National Debt at the outbreak of war was £645,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the British and German financial positions, and pointed out that the Reichstag had passed Votes of Credit amounting to £4,700,000,000, which did not include advances to Germany's Allies or items like separation allowances, which, in our case, came from the Vote of Credit. Our war expenditure was therefore £1,700,000 below Germany's. The latter's increased taxation fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest on their debt. While we could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent us from winning the war, because we could stand the strain longer than our enemies.

THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths and Mr. Peto, Mr. Bonar Law said he was having a statement prepared showing the measures which the Allies of Great Britain were taking to carry out the Paris Economic Conference resolutions. Much had been done and was being done in the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil said the Government would not receive any peace prosal without immediately communicating it to the Allies.

WOMEN WRECK PACIFIST MEETING.

LONDON, October 30th.

Women wrecked a pacifist meeting at Corbett, in Durham. After free fights the speakers had to be conducted to a place of safety.

GERMAN DREAMS OF COLONIAL ARMY.

LONDON, October 30th.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a leading article on the subject of the German Colonial troops, which is especially interesting as showing the views of the influential people, whom this newspaper represents, in regard to the creation of a great African Army. The journal admits that the German African Colonies were organised militarily for the purpose of carrying on a war of conquest against the African Colonies of other European Powers. With reference to a French statement that there were 40,000 perfectly-equipped native troops in addition to strong European reinforcements, the paper says there were only 15,000 native troops with 3,000 Europeans. The article continues to say:—"It is a great pity that the German Colonial Army was not five times as large, for in that case the Allies would not have been able to bring such vast numbers of Colonial troops to the European theatres of war. The experience of this war shows that the East African native, if sufficiently trained and led by Europeans, makes an efficient soldier, while the South-West African makes an even better one. In order to prevent her Colonies from being overrun in the future, Germany must make full use of these resources of man-power and such natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign Colonies which made war against the German Colonies must become German property. Germany must have a strong Colonial Army in order to strengthen her position and at the same time to weaken that of her enemies."

FORMENTING REBELLION IN INDIA FROM AMERICA.

CHICAGO, October 30th.

Three Germans have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined £2,000 whilst a Hindu, named Laloupta, has been senetnced to eighteen months' and fined £40 for fomenting rebellion in India from America.

THE LAST AIR RAID.

LONDON, October 30th.

It is officially announced that there were no casualties or damage caused by last night's air raid.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

ZURICH, October 30th.

Speaking in the Reichsrath the Official Reporter gloomily described Austria's financial situation. He said that England alone among the belligerents was able to pay the interest on War Loans and, moreover, to furnish considerable sums for current war necessities. German finances were in an unfavourable condition. The increases in Germany's revenue from new taxes totalled a milliard marks while the War Loan interest amounted to three milliards. He anticipated that Austria would long suffer after the war from a very low rate of exchange.

LONDON, October 29th.

Silver is quoted at 43d. per ounce. The market is firm, and there are few offers.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



$30 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from All Wine Merchants.

[32

Burning, Itching Eczema On Body

Came Like Rash. Had to Go to Bed. Used to Cry with Pain. Scratched. Cuticura Healed.

"My limbs broke out with eczema from the knees to the neck of my foot, and then on every part of my body. It first came like a rash and burned and itched terribly. It discharged horribly, and I had to go to bed. I used to cry with the pain and scratch till my limbs bled.

"I made up my mind to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Before I used one half a box of Cuticura Ointment and one half a cake of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. Luscombe, 45, High St., Stonehouse, Devon, Eng., July 18, '16.

Often such distressing troubles might be prevented by every-day use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for the toilet.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse; Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[36.10

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

Tel. No. 230 or 155.



PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

September 17th, 1917.

Market Produce:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef Prime Cut	,,	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	20
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	,,	20
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam	,,	18
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	,,	16
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	20
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	,,	30
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	26
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No,	per set	9
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	,,	60
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	,,	80
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sau	lb.	13
Bullock's Rump, salt—Ngau Kin	,,	18
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	,,	9
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	,,	18
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	12
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	,,	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei	,,	26
Mutton Shoulder — Yeung Shau	,,	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings—Chu Chong	,,	4
Pig's Brains—Chu No	per set	3
Pig's Feet Chü Keuk	lb.	14
Pig's Fry—Chü Chap	,,	20
Pig's Head—Chü Tau	,,	18
Pig's Heart—Chü Sam	each	10
Pig's Kidneys—Chü Yiu	,,	10
Pig's Liver—Chü Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chü Pai Kwat	,,	24
Pork Leg—Chü Pei	,,	28
Pork Loin—Chü Hau Tun	,,	28
Pork Fat or Lard—Chü Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	each	08
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	,,	12
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chü Tsai	,,	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	,,	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung, No. 1	,,	20
Lard—Chü Yau	,,	—

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yü	,,	26
Bream—Pin Yü	,,	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yü	,,	18
Carp—Li Yü	,,	22
Catfish—Chik Yü	,,	14
Codfish—Mun Yü	,,	16
Crabs—Hai	,,	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yü	,,	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yü	,,	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	,,	14
Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui Yü	,,	18
Eels, Yellow Wong Sin	,,	34
Frogs—Tin Kaj	,,	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	,,	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yü	,,	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yü	,,	20
Loach—Wu Yü	,,	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	,,	29
Mackerel—Chi Yü	,,	22
Mong Fish—Mong Yü	,,	34
Mullet—Tsai Yü	,,	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	,,	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yü	,,	14
Perch—Tau Lo	,,	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	,,	18
Plaice—Pan Yü	,,	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	,,	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	,,	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	,,	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	,,	15
Roach—Chun Yü	,,	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	,,	32
Shark—Sha Yü	,,	8
Skate—Po Yü	,,	8
Shrimps—Ha	,,	25
Snapper—Lap Yü	,,	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yü	,,	28
Tench—Wan Yü	,,	18
Turbot—Tso Han Yü	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yü	,,	80

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	,,	30
Capons, Small Sin Kai	,,	30
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	,,	36
Duck—Ap	,,	24
Doves—Pan Kau	,,	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	17
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	,,	21
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	,,	36
Geese—Ngo	,,	23
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	,,	24
Turkey, Cock—Fo Fai Tung	lb.	50
Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	,,	50
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges—Che Kú	,,	—

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	18
Bananas (bride's), Macao—Heung Chiu	,,	5
Carambola—Yeung To	,,	11
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	8
Lemons, America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each	7
Orange (Canton)	,,	—

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

A MONTH'S TOTALS.

Following are the details of the losses given under the principal headings in the War Office casualty lists issued for the month of August. The lists include casualties reported from all points at which our armies are engaged:—

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Killed	926	6,379
Died of Wounds	278	3,092
Died	55	1,134
Wounded	3,671	39,025
Missing	254	2,516
Missing, Believed Killed	14	46
Wounded and Missing	37	85
Missing, Believed Drowned	4	1
Accidentally Killed	14	54
Missing, Believed Wounded	4	—
Drowned	1	—
Prisoners of war	1	47
Missing, believed Prisoners of War	1	3
Died while Prisoners of War	4	2
Missing, believed died	—	1
Wounded and Prisoners of War	—	19

From these must be deducted the following:

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
First reported killed, wounded, or missing, afterwards reported not killed, wounded, or missing	10	477
This leaves the totals as follows:	5,264	52,404

The figures for April, May, June, July respectively were:—

Officers	4,381	Men	31,619
Officers	5,991	Men	107,075
Officers	3,601	Men	84,667
Officers	2,490	Men	68,858

The full list includes a number of modifications of casualties previously reported. The above individual figures must therefore be taken as approximate, although the totals are not affected by the modifications referred to.

	lb.	Cts.
Lichees, dried (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	,,	—
Peanuts—Fa Shang	,,	10
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	,,	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsz	,,	12
Plantain—Tai Shiu	,,	2
Pumelo, Siam—Tsim Lo Yau	each	11
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	,,	28

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	—
Beans, Sprouts—Nga Tsoi	,,	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	,,	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	,,	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	,,	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yün Kwa	,,	5
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke	,,	5
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai Tsoi	,,	8
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	,,	16
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	,,	—
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsoi Fa	each	—
Cauliflower (Medium)	,,	—
Cauliflower (Small)	,,	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	,,	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	,,	9
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu	,,	25
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu	,,	12
Chillies, green—Ching Lat Chiu	,,	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chü Liu	,,	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sün, Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	,,	8
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	,,	45
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	each	06
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	,,	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	lb.	5
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	,,	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso Ku	,,	36
Okroes	,,	10
Onions, Bombay — Yeung Chung Tau	,,	8
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	,,	5
Onions, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	,,	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	,,	1.20
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shü	,,	3
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pun Shü Tsai	,,	3
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shü Tsai	,,	8
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	,,	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	,,	6
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	,,	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	,,	7
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	,,	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	,,	8
Taros—Wu Tau	,,	4
Turnips, Punti (Long)—Lo Pak	,,	4
Vegetables Marrow—Tsit Kwa	,,	5
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	,,	18
Water Lily root—Lin Ngau	,,	5
Yams—Tai Shü	,,	6

In view of the prohibition of the export of certain food-stuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be fixed. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been overcharged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

VERDUN FREED.

DIPLOMA WORK.

PETAIN AND HIS STAFF.

[BY "THE TIMES'" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Every one in this country will rejoice that General Pétain, with whose name history will for ever associate the glorious defence of Verdun in 1916, should have had the opportunity, as Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East and North-East, to free the town definitely, as we all hope, from the German grasp.

Since he was appointed to the supreme command four months have elapsed, and General Pétain has been engaged upon an arduous task. He had to restore confidence shaken by the disappointment of April last, to accept the position as he found it, resulting from the battles of that period, to hold on upon the Aisne in the face of violent German attacks, to contribute an Army to the Flanders front, to change some of his commanders and staffs, and only then, after all these things were done, to originate and put through an exclusively French and fresh operation.

It was natural and, indeed, necessary that he should return to his old love. The accumulation of force for the April offensive on the Aisne and in Champagne had left Verdun somewhat bare of troops, and superior German forces were still too close to the position to be pleasant neighbours. Verdun was perhaps safe, but it was not freed, nor could be until more air and space had been regained on the much-battered northern front. Without an act of vigour to accomplish this end Verdun could not in future play the strategic *rôle* of which the enemy had proposed to deprive it by his attack.

PETAIN'S GUNS.

General Pétain's old 2nd Army was still at Verdun, and now under the distinguished command of General Guillaumat. This Army the new Commander-in-Chief proceeded, to reinforce with men, guns, and aircraft, quietly and undemonstratively, until all was ready. General Pétain is an infantry soldier, but has made himself an expert artillery tactician. Among the first he recognized fully the predominant influence of modern artillery in battle, and the possibilities open from the co-operation of aircraft and guns. These ideas he worked out experimentally in Champagne during General de Castelnau's great advance in 1915, which only stopped for want of shells, and when the writer first visited him at Verdun he was developing his system day by day. His barrage fire had become deadly, and could be applied almost by touching a button, but it was to his heavy guns that he paid most attention, and was not satisfied until he made them as supple as a rain-finder's wand. His *tir d'écrasement* became something fearsome, and as his airmen were an inseparable part of his artillery system, the enemy was given no rest. Far behind the German lines, and in every nook and cranny, the Boche was hunted out, and by day and night his life was made miserable for him, while the French infantry learnt to act in the closest and most intimate relations with the guns.

It was this deliberate and methodical system of step-by-step destruction that the 2nd Army began on the northern front of Verdun when on August 11th all was ready for the attack. The enemy had a dozen divisions north of Verdun and plenty of guns, but with the French were many new and heavy howitzers and guns, the *avions* ruled the air, and General Pétain had at his disposal in the 2nd Army Staff subordinate commanders and troops, an instrument for victory trained after his manner and full of confidence in themselves. Many of his old lieutenants were still at Verdun, and during the week of fighting which followed some of them and their troops, begging not to be relieved, were permitted to carry through the attack to the end.

THE ATTACK.

The days of August 11th to 19th were wholly given up to the artillery preparation, which completely ruined the German defences in most places, dominated the enemy's guns, and stunned his troops. When the attack was launched, at 4.40 a.m. on August 20th, at the strictly regulated rate of progress of 25 metres a minute, it entirely succeeded on a front of 11 miles, and penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of 1½ mile, as it was designed to do. Mort Homme, the Avocourt and Corbeaux Woods, and Cumières Wood, on the left bank of the Meuse, were rapidly taken by storm, and on the right bank Talou height, Hills 344 and 240, and Mormont farm. On the extreme right Fosses and Chaume Woods were also penetrated and held. In one hour and ten minutes the success was complete, a precedent of Vimy recurred, and the German guns for the best part of a quarter of an hour were in no position to reply. In this first great rush 4,000 unwounded prisoners were taken, and the French set to work to prepare for the inevitable counter-attack. They had all day to do it, and it was not till night that the Avocourt and other woods were furiously assailed. These attacks completely failed and added another 1,000 prisoners to the French.

On August 21st the French took Oie Hill and Regneville on the left bank, and by the 23rd the French guns had a distinct mastery on this side, and the captures had increased to 7,640 unwounded men, including 186 officers, besides 24 guns and 200 machine-guns. On the 24th there fell Hill 304 and Camard Wood, and an advance of 1½ miles gave the French all their objectives. These gains were extended on the 25th by the capture of three fortified works south of Béthincourt. On August 28th the French on the right bank attacked again between Mormont farm and Chaume Wood. They carried the whole of the German defences on a front of 2½ miles to a depth of 1,100 yards, despite the fact that two fresh German divisions had come up, and that the German guns in the sheltering woods and gullies of Beaumont and Wavrille Woods were somewhat shielded from the French counter-batteries. After a four hours' struggle round the German Mesopotamia trench with bomb and bayonet, General Passaga's valiant troops secured their objectives by midday. These were, east of Mormont farm, the southern outlets of Beaumont village and the northern edge of Fosses Wood, and 1,100 more prisoners were taken in this attack. The whole of the French gains on the northern front, and on both banks of the Meuse, now formed one continuous and unbroken line. Whether from the defensive or offensive point of view, Verdun had completely regained its powers, and the 600,000 German casualties which had been suffered before Verdun since February, 1916, had been suffered in vain.

It was a very gallant victory. The Germans could not pretend to have been surprised since they had nine days' warning in the preliminary bombardment. They were strongly entrenched, and though other French troops may have been available if needed there were in the first line no more French divisions than there were German to oppose them, and the German divisions were individually stronger numerically. We are permitted to mention some of the French divisions which distinguished themselves. General Martin's 31st Division took Mort Homme; General Matthieu's 126th Division stormed Talou height; General Saint-Just's 123rd Division reconquered Hill 344; and on the day of the 26th it was the 42nd and 165th Divisions under Generals Deville and Carron that bombed and bayoneted their way through to victory.

DIPLOMA WORK.

This notable week is General Pétain's diploma work as Commander-in-Chief and is a complete answer to those foolish persons who endeavoured to prevent his arrival at the supreme command to which he was called by the unanimous confidence of the French Army from top to bottom. His manner has not changed. Such as he was as regimental, brigade, divisional, corps, and army group commander, such has he been as General-in-Chief, and we all rejoice in the honours bestowed upon him by the French President, and endorse the letter of congratulation sent to him by M. Painlevé, the Minister of War, to whose firm and courageous support on the political side we owe it that General Pétain has arrived in the position deserved by his character and his competence.

Very likely some of the French troops at Verdun imagine that if they had been given their heads they could have done much more. It is the most satisfactory feature of this battle that the French troops have shown themselves still to possess, after immense loss and three years of bitter fighting, all the martial qualities for which they have ever been renowned. The science of French gunners has a world-wide reputation. The French infantry in the attack are still peerless, and the torrent-like rapidity of their assault is like nothing else on earth. They thought that they could have swept the Meuse like a broom. But it was the necessary limitations imposed upon them in each stage of their advance, in order to give them the full benefit of their artillery support, that won for them, in 1916 as in 1917, the victories that they accomplished, and if this fact was not understood by all last December, it is so no longer.

At every stage of the defence and the freeing of Verdun General Pétain's imperturbable calm and prescience have dominated the field. If a divisional commander, his mission given to him, can throw himself impetuously into a fight and accept all risks, this is not the part of a Commander-in-Chief who has to study the situation as a whole, the state of public feeling, his depôts, and his reserves. The fortunes of his own country, and those of his Allies, are in his hands, and he has ever to remember the profound observation of Wellington to Beresford, "Remember that you are now a Commander-in-Chief and must not be beaten." This is a hard war and not a romance. It is because General Pétain has the wide view of a true Commander, understands what is wise and practicable and what is not, is fearless, independent, and strong with not a little of the quality of statesmanship, that we have learnt to trust him and congratulate France that she has discovered him.

PETAIN AND THE STAFF.

After paying a fine tribute to General Guillaumat's leading, General Pétain took the unusual course of citing *à l'ordre de l'armée* the 2nd Army Staff, impersonally and as a whole. He described it as a precious auxiliary of the Command, thanks to its military knowledge, the precision of its method, and its power of work. He said that thanks to its experience and its faculty of adaptation in unforeseen circumstances it had surmounted all difficulties arising from the violent efforts of the enemy, repeated almost uninterruptedly during five months, and declared that it had powerfully contributed to promote confidence amongst all by the order and clearness which it caused to reign, and by the activity and bravery of its officers, who, while assuring the extremely hard work of the Staff itself had found means to remain in constant and intimate contact with the combatants.

The duties of a Staff in the field could not be better described, and many one of ours deserves a similar tribute. No one knows the 2nd Army Staff better than Pétain. It was he who made it what it is. A good staff can never atone for the deficiencies of a bad general, but a good general can create a good staff if its members are well grounded in the theory, the technique, and the practice of war. It is a liberal education to spend a morning in General Pétain's office. The concision and lucidity of the reports of his Staff officers and their rapid explanations when they are demanded, are only less remarkable than the swift penetration, the acute comments, and the prompt replies of General Pétain himself. Round his walls hang some of the Staff's maps and graphics. On these walls there are shown by different coloured labels on large maps the exact military position of all fronts, the different colours of the labels showing the divisions in the line, in reserve, or withdrawn for repairs. For each sector there are shown by coloured lines on a graphic the relative strength of the two sides, and from these maps and graphics, constantly kept up to date by the Staff, and deserving of bodily transfer to the meeting place of our War Cabinet, it is possible at a glance to take in the military situation on all fronts.

Nor does General Pétain fail to fill up the spare hours of is Staff when they have any. He sets them problems of strategy

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN NAVAL CHIEF.

A BLATANT INTERVIEW.

The following account of an interview between the German Chief of the Admiralty, Admiral Scheer, and Gustave Eberlein, a representative of that journal, who is travelling through Germany, is published in the *Zürcher Post*.

"Do you intend," asked the interviewer, "with the improved system of defence in England, not to use the Zeppelins any more for attack?"

"The airship is now, as before, an excellent weapon of attack for over the sea, and I hope that the British will still have to experience this. At the same time we have to consider, on the day arranged for attack, whether the conditions are more favourable to airships or aeroplanes. The weather has been unfavourable for airships for some time now. The war has upset the winds, as it has everything. By rights we ought to be having the wind from the west, but it is always blowing from the east. That is very fine for the journey over, but it hinders the return journey. And then the enemy flyers. An airship can, of course, rise faster than an aeroplane. But what can a Zeppelin do with its machine guns if its opponents throw explosive bombs? For reconnaissance, yes, the Zeppelins are of inestimable value; but my conviction is that the future belongs to the aeroplane."

"Were the Zeppelins of much use in the Skagerack battle in this capacity?"

"Unfortunately, no. On account of the weather we could not send out any Zeppelin on the day appointed, so that the fleet could not be supported. Only on the next day some Zeppelins left the Halle, but they could not see any more of the enemy than we could, namely, nothing."

Referring to the battle of the Skagerack, the Admiral said:—"There was no doubt in the minds of our leaders that we were faced by the whole of the British chief sea-power. The moment had come to decide whether Germany's young fleet should measure itself with the almost doubly large British Fleet. The fate of a nation was in the hands of their leaders. The precious moments were passing. A quick decision was essential. It was 'Attack.' What decided me to take this course was the sound intelligence of our men. It was not in accordance with a mapped-out plan; that is not the way on the water. If I had wanted to avoid coming into contact with the superior numbers of Jellicoe's Fleet I might have turned off and withdrawn, but that was out of the question, as it would have looked like flight and would have been equivalent to a lost battle. Our manner of attack soon proved to be the best, for it was unexpected to the enemy, and forced him to fight with individual ships, instead of directing its whole force upon us."

"Will the records of the battle, from the German point of view, have to be much corrected?" asked the interviewer.

"No, certainly not much. Naturally what we have reported in regard to the enemy's losses we cannot exactly prove. But the fact remains that the young German fleet, even if the records were based on the British assertions, was not beaten by the immensely bigger British Fleet."

"A good deal has been heard of a coming sea fight between the *Entente* fleets and the German. Do you believe this possible?"

"That depends absolutely on the British," and the Admiral smiled. "We ourselves have no interest in seeking it; but it will always find us ready. In the meantime the submarines are doing their good work against the *Entente* merchant vessels. As regards the immense superiority of our united enemies' fleets, the building up of our commercial marine is very doubtful during the war."

"Do the submarines promise much?"

"Everything. There are not two minds about that in our marine service. Naturally we cannot definitely state a term, but a child can reckon that with a continuance of the present rate of sinkings the day must come when England will see that she must give in."

"But the loss of submarines—the new means of defence?"

"We have not yet noticed any other means of defence beyond the guns, nets, and mines."

"Then it is difficult to understand Lloyd George's lately expressed optimism?"

"Lloyd George must speak in that way. I repeat that we await the moment of revelation with unshakable certainty. Sooner or later this day will come."

"So it is merely a question of holding out for the Germans?"

"Yes. German endurance against British obstinacy is the solution. With all due respect to the British obstinacy, we have no need to take our hats off to it. It is true that lately things have not gone well with the German people, but they are used to being handicapped, they are ready for sacrifices. Thank God, we are not so spoilt as the Briton. What he has yet to learn we know already. He will not hear privations as long as the Germans. Nation against nation! Privations against privations! Hunger against hunger!"

and railways, and thence come many admirable memoranda, sparing of words, indeed, but giving clearly the facts, the reasoning, and the conclusions. These are illustrated by excellent maps, clearness itself, and limited to the explanation of the text. By these means General Pétain trains his men for the highest destinies, and helps also to inform himself of the situation and the possibilities on all fronts, existing and potential. Sometimes the General himself takes a hand in these interesting academic exercises.

But these exercises are a relaxation. General Pétain is pre-eminently a field commander, and one has but to accompany him to a front of attack to understand that his Staff work in the field and in the office are all of one piece. Many of us have admired and have studied for years past the work of the French Staff in the field, and even our regulations have profited by it, but in this villainous war the Staff has grown and matured, and if Berthier and his great Master were to return to the earth they could not fail, surely, to be satisfied with it.

HOLLAND'S POSITION.

UNJUSTIFIED CRITICISM.

[FROM LEONARD SPRAY.]

If war is hell, neutrality is purgatory—a purgatory where timorous souls are, let us hope, purged of the sins they ought to have committed but didn't! Despised and contemned, kicked and cuffed, bullied and badgered, unloved, unhonoured, misunderstood—putting it all into one word, neutral. Such is the position of Holland in the midst of the world-war. Occasionally insult is varied with flattery, threats with blandishments; but there are far more kicks than half-pence, and even the sparse coins that are thrown seldom ring true. Holland is not merely one of the neutrals. It is surely "the" perfect neutral. For this reason. So fairly has it held the balance between the two groups of belligerents that neither has ever had the satisfaction of seeing the scales tip in its favour. So far from that, both groups, or rather sections of both groups, have in equal measure complained that Holland's neutrality really favours the other. Which is just exactly why Holland is the perfect neutral. For no neutral may look for applause for his tight-rope walking performance. The only proof of success is if the hissing comes from both banks, and if the performer maintains his perilous poise over the howling abyss. That is what Holland has achieved during these three dangerous years.

I have said that sections of both groups have from time to time compained of Holland's partiality towards the other. "Section" only applies to the *Entente*. The Germans have been unanimous and consistent. They have judged and condemned the Dutch outright and for ever because they refuse to admit their neighbour's claim that they are a Germanic race, who can only achieve their destiny by throwing in their lot with Germany and its *Kultur*. As the Dutch refuse to worship at the altar of the Germanic Gott, they are classed by Germany among the heathens. "You are pro-Ally, and your neutrality is a sham one," has been Germany's complaint throughout the war. The latter accusation is a lie, but let it be said that so far as the sentiment of the mass of the people is concerned, the former "complaint" is well-grounded. The vast majority of the Dutch people want the Allies to win the war, because they realise only too well that if Germany won Holland would share the fate of Belgium.

QUESTION OF EXPORTS.

Germany knows all this. It is a sad irony that the only people who don't appreciate it are those who, in a section of the English Press, have persistently libelled and misrepresented Holland's war-time policy. By those quarters the Dutch have been accused of deliberately prolonging the war by feeding Germany; of regarding the world tragedy as a source of profit to themselves; of inwardly assenting, though outwardly and formally protesting, to every German measure, and, on the contrary, of violently opposing, by deed and word, every Entente measure which, in the view of the Dutch, detrimentally affected their interests. Not one of these charges is justified.

Into the question of Holland's export policy it is impossible to enter at length. But one or two points are worth stating—such obvious points that only malice can explain their being persistently forgotten or slurred over by Holland's critics. Of course, Holland sends food to Germany, not only as it has a legitimate right to do, but as it must do if it is to obtain only the coal necessary to its existence, not to speak of the iron, steel, and machinery on which its industries just now are absolutely dependent. But what of the other side of the account? Is it realised that last year Holland sent to England over 220,000 tons of food—incidentally just ten times the quantity stated in a recent attack? Germany, too, received great quantities of dairy and market garden produce, but not a ton more than Holland was entitled to send on the fixed basis of division, agreed to by all parties, between the Entente and the Central Powers. Of the grain and fertilisers imported into Holland, not a ton goes to Germany.

GERMAN BLACKMAIL.

Then Holland has been accused of such greed for German gold that its own people have gone short of food. This, again, is false. True, the Dutch are on bread rations, but this is exclusively due to restricted imports, for not a ton of grain has ever gone to Germany. The only instance of the Dutch people really going short is the famous one of potatoes. But this was no fault of the Dutch themselves, who were the victims of a combination of unfortunate circumstances, of German tyranny, with, perhaps, a little short-sightedness on the part of the Government. "No potatoes, no coal!" was the German ultimatum, which Holland had to accept and at the same time fulfil its obligation to supply to England a similar quantity to that exported to Germany. The Government had not made allowance for the lateness of the new potato crop—nor, perhaps, for German brutality. Germany demanded its pound of—potatoes, with immediate delivery, on pain of refusing any further supplies of coal. The Dutch Government had no alternative, and had to export potatoes, whilst its own people went short.

Holland has been violently assailed, too, for its policy towards the respective naval war measures of the belligerents which have affected its neutrality or the interests of its mercantile marine. It has just been said that Holland, whilst asking a concession from England in the matter of the extended minefield, "recognised" the German "submarine blockade" danger zone. Holland did nothing of the sort. As befits their fine record as a seafaring race, the Dutch, officially and unofficially, condemned in the strongest terms the German murder campaign. What they did besides was all they could do. They forced from Germany an alteration of the "safe passage." In regard to the British minefield, Holland accepted without demur the English assurance that this was a war measure, and asked and obtained from England a slight modification. At the same time the Dutch Government and Press passionately and rightly denied the suggestion that they had done this on any pressure from Germany. In the matter of the German steamers recently sunk off the Dutch coast, whilst the Government protested to England against what it alleges to be a breach of its neutrality, the newspapers scornfully laugh-

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

RUSSIAN DEBACLE.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT.]

Valuable evidence on the direct causes of Russia's military collapse were given at a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the All-Russian C.W.S.D. and the All-Russian Council of Peasants' Deputies by representatives of various armies. It must be borne in mind, however, that these witnesses are not entirely free from bias. They are all members of one or other of the innumerable committees which have played so prominent a part in recents events in Russia, and some of them directly contributed to that "democratisation" of the army which many of their countrymen believe to have been itself one of the strongest of disintegrating influences.

The reporter on the 10th Army said that before the advance was ordered the predominant feeling among the soldiers was "weariness," which was increased when "their dreams of peace proved to have been illusions." He ascribed only a secondary rôle to the Maximalist agitation and press, but thought that the watchwords of convinced opponents of an advance had been exploited by "dark elements." Activity by agents provocateurs, gendarmes, and German spies had, he said, been established beyond doubt. The reinforcements from the rear had exercised a very demoralising influence. Though the Russians were superior both in numbers and armament, it was difficult to induce them to occupy the positions, and some regiments even refused to clear the way for those who were ready to do so. The officers, he admitted, had shown great manliness and heroism, but they were, he thought, lacking in organising capacity. Some of them, too, were "counter-revolutionary" in disposition. As an antidote to this the soldiers' organisations were necessary, and only through them could the military effectiveness of the army be restored and maintained.

Very interesting was the report of the representative of the Fifth Army. In general he agreed with the preceding speaker, but he attached more importance than he to the effects of political agitation among the troops. He said that at the revolution the soldiers were not prepared for the reception of new ideas. All the new phrases, watchwords, and principles were accepted literally by the masses of the soldiers. They understood the change as a removal of the burdens placed by the State on each of its members. Equality they interpreted as meaning that everyone, from general to cook, should receive the same pay, and a man in better material position they regarded as a "bourgeois." Thus the infantry gave this name to the artillery. They believed that peace had been decided upon and the idea of advancing abandoned, and asked why it was necessary for them to remain in the service. But the "fundamental illness" which had demoralised the Army was dissipation of will. The tremendous impetus of energy which had transformed the Army in the first period of the war had all been squandered in the work of organising its new structure. Military work had absolutely come to a standstill. To crown all had come the recent watchwords and the leaving of the question of an advance to the decision of the Army. A revolutionary discipline had not yet been created, and "only the consciousness that death was threatening alike in front and in the rear could drive the Army forward." The creation of a powerful Government representing the whole nation could alone save the country and the Revolution.

The representatives of both the "Special Army" and the Second Army said that the disturbances in Petrograd in the middle of July had been sharply reflected among the troops at the front. Both recommended Government commissaries as a means of restoring the spirit of the armies. One of them stated that the mischievous Maximalist agitation was carried out chiefly by ex-gendarmes, who, he urged, should be removed from the front. A delegate from the reserve of the 5th Army thought the basis of all the trouble was the disappointment of the hopes set on the Revolution by the ignorant masses. On this foundation the Leninite press, the secret adherents of the old *régime*, had built up a successful agitation. The representatives of the 12th Army found the root of the evil in exhaustion supervening on "the tension of the revolutionary movement." He said that, though the masses still feared the Tsar, and did not wish him back, a feeling adverse to the Revolution was showing itself.

ed at Germany's hypocritical wails about that same breach.

THE INVIOLATE SCHELDT.

Throughout the war Germany has committed no breach of the laws of humanity in regard to which Holland has not joined in the world-chorus of condemnation. Throughout the war Germany has committed no breach of Holland's neutrality rights against which the Dutch Government has not protested, and, when it could, acted. There are innumerable instances, of which one or two leap to mind at once. Holland has permitted no violation of the Dutch waters of the Scheldt. And such a breach was deliberately attempted, for the Germans steered down the estuary with a vessel stolen from the Belgians at Antwerp. There is no question but that this was a deliberate "try-on." Holland accepted the challenge. The steamer was stopped by the Dutch naval authorities, and compelled to an ignominious up-river retreat.

Against the breaches of its territorial rights by German airships and aeroplanes, Holland has protested in deeds as well as words. Every such intruder that comes within range is fired upon, and it is worthy of recall that one of the earliest destroyed Zeppelins received its death-wound from Dutch gunners. These are only characteristic instances. Many more could be quoted. Is it any wonder that Holland bitterly resents the periodical campaigns against it in a section of the British Press? That that resentment is justified one at least of Holland's guests can bear witness. At the very moment of the latest of these campaigns another of Holland's guests—the special correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*—was tearfully recording the fact that during three years' residence in Holland he had found nothing but "increasing ill-will against Germany." If true observation is the proof of a good journalist, that Hun scribe is a master of his craft.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

IMPRESSIONS AND RESULTS.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The National Convention is over. It was a brilliant display. It proved, if proof were needed, that there is still strength and power and capacity in Russia. It was a concentration of the best. No such galaxy of the political talents has ever been seen in Russia, and it is doubtful whether any such concentration of power will be seen for long years to come. The Constituent Assembly will almost certainly be at a lower level. All classes were represented, all shades of opinion, and in rapid succession and in varying accents the multitudinous hopes and fears of a great people found utterance. The Convention has been compared with the Zemskj Sober, or National Assembly, which 300 years ago rallied the country, then on the verge of ruin, and elected Michael Romanoff Tsar. There is a resemblance in composition and institution, but there is a great difference. Both assemblies were consultative, both were convened on the principle of representation of institutions, both demonstrated the opinion of the country; but, whereas the assembly of 1612 established a centre of national unity, the assembly of 1917 remains for the present inconclusive, or, rather, if sanctioned informally, the already existing centre, the Provisional Government.

And on the whole it may be said that the Provisional Government has gained in stability as the result of the assembly. But it did not gain in prestige. That row of excellent gentlemen, who throughout the proceedings sat on the stage at a long table covered with red baize, somehow remained in the shade. The country was in the foreground; the Government was in the background. It is true that through its very unobtrusiveness the Government served as a common denominator, and represented the national unity to the extent at present possible. For it must be admitted that the assembly was not united. There was a sharp and clear dividing line, which, despite conciliatory efforts on both sides, was not effaced till the end. There was no open conflict. No assembly could have been more serious, more dignified, more restrained. There was plain speaking and sharp criticism on both sides, but a sense of gravity and decorum, or, rather, an all-pervading sense of the national danger, modified the violence of party passion. Yet the clear dividing lien between Right and Left remained. It was, as M. Gutchkoff said, not a distinction of class but a difference of conception, the distinction between a State party and a Socialist party.

SUGGESTIONS OF UNITY.

There were tempting and tantalising suggestions of national unity, and there were moments when it might have seemed that on the main points unity had been attained. The general ovation given to M. Kerenski at the close of the assembly was one such moment. But this was less a demonstration in favour of M. Kerenski personally than a formal recognition of the fact that for the present the Provisional Government is the only possible centre of national unity. More striking were the almost unanimous outbursts of applause when, first, General Alexeieff and, later, Prince Kropotkin putting the question, "Shall we be sold to the Germans?" emphatically replied "Never!" In fact, on the general question of the war opinion was very nearly unanimous, and the representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates made some remarkable admissions. The hackneyed formula "Peace without annexation or indemnities" was hardly mentioned; the question of the Stockholm Conference was not raised. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates strongly asserted its desire when M. Tseretelli declared:—"We shall not lay down our arms until the enemy is driven from Russian territory"; and, again, "We are all for strict discipline from top to bottom." More emphatic still, "There are no stronger opponents of a separate peace than in the Workers', Peasants', and Soldiers' Councils. "If the sad necessity ever comes to conclude a separate peace, it will be concluded over the corpse of the revolution."

If this could be regarded as the considered and fixed opinion of the Workers' Councils the outlook would be very hopeful; but the statements were made during a sharp passage-at-arms which, after General Korniloff's speech, was the most significant feature of Congress. First M. Shulgin, a Nationalist member of the fourth Duma, made a speech which, by general consent, was the first oratorical effort of the whole assembly. Coolly, and with perfect command of himself and his audience, he dealt the Workers' Councils and the Government a series of rapier thrusts. He had the temerity to declare himself a Monarchist by conviction, but he did it so cleverly that even the Left displayed no indignation. This criticism of the Government's Ukrainian policy was particularly cutting. He compared the three Ministers who concluded the agreement in Kieff with Saint Vladimir, who baptised the Russians into Christianity, whereas the Ministers baptised them into the Ukrainian faith.

TSERETELLI'S SPEECH.

M. Shulgin was followed by M. Maklakoff, who, eloquent as ever, made a forcible attack on the Government for its timidity and its subjection to the influences of the Workers' Council, particularly in the army question. Then M. Tseretelli made a long speech. He is the ablest representative of the C.W.S.D.; in fact, he was the only speaker whom the C.W.S.D. ventured to put up in the National Assembly. His obvious sincerity won sympathy; the slight figure, the handsome Georgian face, his slight Georgian accent, were elements in his favour. But, compared with the neat-cut logical exactitude of the brilliant speakers from the Right, M. Tseretelli's argument was rough and ready. It was mainly a rather rambling definer of the Workers' Councils, which he described as the scaffolding for the building of a free Russia.

M. Tseretelli was followed by M. Miliukoff, who, unwontedly curt, epigrammatic, and pointed, first exposed the defects of M. Tseretelli's logic and then trenchantly outlined the disastrous consequences to the defence and the national prosperity of the continual interference of the Workers' Councils in the work of the Government. Therupon M. Tseretelli rose again, and, in the ardour of self-defence, made the remarkable admissions I have already mentioned.

I am not sure whether these admissions will be wholly approved by M. Tseretelli's colleagues but, at any rate, they have been made in the name of the councils. The point is how far these pledges will be effective. The convention was united in its desire for victory. But it was just as obviously not united on the question of means, on the question of reorganisation of the army. General Korniloff was very coldly received by the Councils. Yesterday General Alexeieff spoke. A middle-aged man with a slight stoop, with grey moustache and glasses, and a very Russian face, he commanded the respect of the audience. He proved a more practised but a less effectual speaker than General Korniloff; the rounded sentences of the staff officer contrasted with the sharp staccato utterance of the fighting general. But in substance the speeches were identical. General Alexeieff forcibly described the tremendous difference between the Russian army as it was and as it is, he pointed out the causes, and he insisted on the remedy, which was that the disciplinary powers of the commanders be restored, and that the army be freed from political agitation and the influence of the committees. The speech was unsympathetic, and had a hostile reception from the Left. Later a young officer representing the Army Committees from the front defended at length the Army Committees with much emotion, with some justification, but with that curious capacity for missing or ignoring the essential points that vitiates so much of the work of the C.W.S.D. Naturally the Left gave this young officer an ovation. This strong difference of opinion, coupled with M. Cheidze's veiled menace to the generals and his demand that promotion to high commands should be made dependent on revolutionary merit, left an uncomfortable feeling that, despite a considerable measure of verbal agreement, the difficulties in the way of effecting the reorganisation of the army are not wholly removed.

On economic questions the tone was much more conciliatory. Representatives of the industrialists, on the one side, and of the trade unions on the other, while stating their various views, plainly invited mutual co-operation. There was a scene when the railway expert, M. Bublikoff, after declaring that the offered hand of the workers would not be held out in vain, warmly shook hands with M. Tseretelli amidst a general ovation. The loud and violent declaration of the one Maximalist who spoke, a stout, elderly, official-looking man called Riazanoff, was simply amusing. Room was made in the programme for speeches from the three revolutionary veterans, Madame Breshka Breshkovskaya, Prince Kropotkin, and M. Plekhanoff. Their speeches were intensely patriotic and conciliatory in tone. Prince Kropotkin, whose gentle, appealing manner charmed the assembly, and who startled the Left by declaring at the outset that he stood with those who demand a complete break with Zimmerwald, aroused amusement by declaring that there was more real Socialism in Mr. Lloyd George's speeches than in all the speeches of the Workers' Council. Representatives of all the nationalities except the Finns and the Ukrainians spoke, and all in varying terms declared their loyalty to the idea of a united Russia.

It was fascinating to watch the temper of the audience. The several thousands sat patiently throughout the speeches, listening with unremitting attention. From where I sat I had a close view of the executive committee of the C.W.S.D. The leaders, mostly Georgian and Jewish, sat on the front benches, and behind them sat a solid phalanx of young soldiers, some dreamy-looking idealists, others with hard rough faces. The soldiers were not wholly amenable to control. Sometimes they spontaneously applauded the speakers of the Right, and sometimes seemed suddenly to express their indignation too forcibly, but they were restrained by the party pickets.

IMPOSSIBLE SOCIALISM.

The front benches were intent and watchful. M. Cheidze sat, outwardly impassive, during the early clapping, never applauding the frequent references to the Allies. M. Tseretelli stooped forward, nervously twitching his beard. Others carefully watched the Right, now shooting angry glances, now smiling in triumph. M. Plekhanoff's speech, which declared the impossibility of Socialism in present-day Russia, and recommended close co-operation between the Socialists and the bourgeoisie was warmly applauded by the C.W.S.D., who have hitherto cold-shouldered M. Plekhanoff. The once taboo words "patriotism" and "victory" now arouse no disapproval in the Council, and were once or twice even used by their leaders.

One great gain of the Assembly was that it brought the opposing sides into human contact, gave opportunity for personal estimates, indicated the actual place of each group in the general whole, and dissipated that atmosphere of exaggerated prejudice that develops in all the countries. By so much the assembly will have served to modify the possibility of an acute conflict in the future. On the one side was intellectual power, administrative and industrial experience, a strong historical sense, and a capacity for affairs. On the other side, an unenergetic and crude organisation, or net of organisations, that, as M. Tseretelli said, were learning by their mistakes. The Government represented a not wholly satisfactory compromise between the two.

M. Kerenski made a final speech late last night. Possibly the Premier was tired, but the speech was in the nature of an anti-climax. The accumulated political significance of the convention was intense. But M. Kerenski, possibly owing to an artificial overstrained manner he has acquired, possibly owing to his desire to demonstrate the superiority of the Government to all the contending parties, somehow lost contact and gave a disappointing impression of gesticulating in thin air. He was applauded warmly on account of his position, and for his indubitable merits and great services, but the feeling was general that M. Kerenski would have been far more effective if he had been simpler, more direct, more responsive, and more natural.

HEATHER DAY.

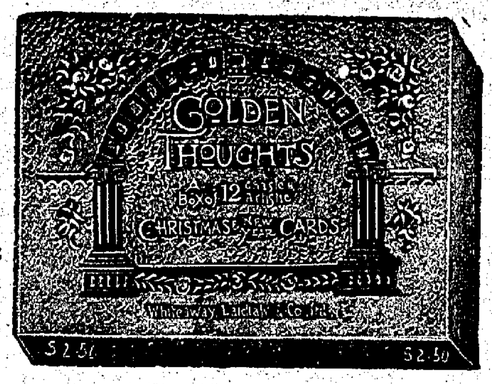
WANTED
VARIETY TURNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV., 1917.

Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible, send their names, with description of turn to
R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee,
c/o Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

[1923

XMAS CARDS
for HOME MAILS.

A VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE SELECTION.



AT MODERATE PRICES FOR "CASH."

THE "ARTISTIC."
Popular Value, Nine Artistic Cards with Envelopes to match, in a packet.
Price 30c. a packet.

THE "R. A." CARDS.
A new style of Xmas Greeting Card. Envelopes are not required, as each folds into envelope shape.
Price 20c. each.

"CHEERY GREETINGS."
Specially Selected Cards, with envelopes to match, in a box.
6 in a box PRICE 50 cts.
12 " " " 75 "

CHRISTMAS "AUTO-STATIONERY"
6 in a box, with envelopes.
Price 60c. 75c. 90c. $1.00 a box.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[268

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
U.S. MAIL LINE.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th.
S.S.	"ECUADOR"	Dec. 4th.
S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first considera tion.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
Telephone 141. 88

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
SHANGHAI RACES.
MONDAY, Nov. 12TH, to SATURDAY, Nov. 17TH, 1917.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing Schedule.
The new and luxurious
S.S. "VENEZUEL"
Leaves HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, November 7th.
Arrives SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 10th.
Return
(after the Races)
S.S. "ECUADOR"
Leaves SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 17th.
Arrives MANILA WEDNESDAY, November 21st.
Arrives HONGKONG, SUNDAY, November 25th.
Round trip G$74.25 Return via Manila.
A limited number of accommodations only available for sale at Hongkong.
Tickets and all information at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Alexandra Building, Chater Rd.
Phone No. 141.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

793

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 3rd Nov., 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Monday, 5th Nov., D'light.
MANILA	"TAISANG"	Monday, 5th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 10th Nov., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. [6

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. [Ex.] 10. 20

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NOV. 16, 1917.-JAN. 28, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

C. G. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

731

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [1206

S.S. "CHILI,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES E

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd Nov. at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th Nov. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1917. [2

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1917. [1210

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motorship

"SELANDIA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undeliver after the 2nd Nov. will be subject to rent.

All b , chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THORESEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1917. [1222

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 5th NOV., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., R. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1917. [33

WEATHER REPORT.

October 31st, at 12.05.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increases slightly at Weihaiwei, and decreased elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has apparently moved eastwards.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.26 inches, against an average of 80.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Jap Rock ...	fresh fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol.	Meaning.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sam Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 48-55 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations; it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31ST OCTOBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8a.	—	46	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6a.	30.25	54	84	SW	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.15	54	97	NE	1	c
Gutzlaff	"	30.11	58	94	E	2	c
Sharp Peak	"	29.97	64	86	WSW	1	c
Amoy	"	30.01	67	91	NE	1	c
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5a.	29.94	70	98	E	4	c
Tai-hu	"	29.94	64	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.92	66	—	NNE	4	c
Koshun	"	29.89	75	—	N	4	b
Pescadores	"	29.84	72	—	NNE	6	c
Canton	6a.	29.95	64	95	N	2	c
Hongkong	"	29.92	72	89	E	3	c
Cap Rock	"	29.88	—	—	E	6	c
Macao	"	29.89	68	98	NNW	2	c
Wuchow	9a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7a.	29.87	72	92	NE	4	c
Tourane	"	29.81	76	—	SSW	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.88	81	—	WSW	2	b
Aparri	6a.	29.84	76	91	—	0	c
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	0	c
Manila	"	29.88	73	96	—	0	c
Legaspi	"	29.73	79	85	NE	0	c
Tacloban	"	29.73	77	92	WNW	2	c
Iloilo	"	29.72	77	91	N	2	c
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.80	73	—	NE	2	b
Labuan	6a.	29.73	80	96	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director*.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 31st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.92	29.83
Temperature ...	71	72	75
Humidity ...	86	89	81
Wind Direction...	East	East	ENE
" Force ...	4	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.17	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 30th 73

Lowest open-air Temperature on 31st 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th November.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	1	m 11 24	5 2	m 4 27	1 2
		9 58 a	8 1	3 38 a	3 7
Fri.	2	0 22 a	4 9	m 5 13	1 2
		10 35 a	8 0	4 2 a	3 9
Satur.	3	1 16 a	4 6	m 6 1	1 4
		11 14 a	7 7	4 28 a	4 1
Sun.	4	2 40 a	4 5	m 6 52	1 7
		11 56 a	7 3	4 48 a	4 3
Mon.	5			m 7 52	2 1
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Tues	6	m 0 46	6 9	m 8 56	2 3
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Wed.	7	m 1 48	6 4	m 9 57	2 5
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

1

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr Geo. S. Archbutt
Miss A. G. Anderson
Mr G. E. Anderson
Mr & Mrs J. W. Appleton
Mr H. Murray Bain
Mrs Barry
Miss Barry
Mr & Mrs H. A Baxter
Master Baxter
Mr A. P. Batcham
Mrs E. R. Bellios
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. D. Birrell
Mr S. T. Bitting
Mr C. T. Boswell
Mr & Mrs A. L. Bouet
Mr H. Boylan
Capt & Mrs Branch
Mr W. G Browell
Mr H. S. Burgess, R.N.R.
Mr L. A. Calderon
Mr & Mrs Carpmael
Mrs B. Plunkett—Cole
Mrs Coleborn
Mr J. D. Courtney
Capt P. H. Cowan
Mr M. S. Cowan
Mr W. E. Crowe
Mr & Mrs R. Daurelle
Mr W. B. Davenport
Capt & Mrs L. D'Oliveyra
Mr, Mrs & Miss Ermeling
Mr A. E. Fearnley
Mr W. T. Fenn
Mr & Mrs P. C. Flicho
Mr & Mrs J. M. Forbes
Mr & Mrs Froidaville
Mr J. F. Gale
Mr P. Gallagher
Mr F Garriz
Mr R. V. Glenn
Mrs N. M. Gordon and child
Mr V. Gouldbourn
Mr & Mrs J. Gould
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr W. R. Hall
Mr J. S. Hamilton
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr G. Harper
Mr G. P. Hart
Mr D'S. Hewitt
Mrs A. E Hoggins
Mr & Mrs Paul Hodgson
Mr E. Hoffman
Mr W. E. Hoogewerff
Mrs W. A. Huffman
Capt L. Hussey
Capt & Mrs R. Inne
Mr C. D. Jacason
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr M. R. de Journel
Mr & Mrs J. Kershaw
Dr F. T. Keyt
Mr & Mrs C. Kitts
Mr J. P. H. Kluft
Mr & Mrs O. Lauritzen
Mr G. Guidon—Lavallée
Mr & Mrs Leatherbarrow
Mr & Mrs J. J. Leiria
Mr A. J. L. Lee
Mr & Mrs M. Lewis
Mr C. Little
Mrs. Longfield
Capt H. P. Longland
Mr G. Ludin
Mr & Mrs F. Maitland
Mr H. E. Maslin
Maj. D. Macdonald
De & Mrs O. Marriott
Mr H. van Meines
Mr J. Mercoal
Mr E. Mepin
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr F. A. O'Brien
Mr G. Osborne
Mrs H. Parsons
Mr L. L. Peck
Mr & Mrs J. Prentice
Mr W. G. Pratt
Mr A. L. Rao
Mr R. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr & Mrs E. W. Rice, Jr.
Mad. C. Rison
Mr G. V. Risch
Mrs U. S. da Rocha
Mr C. H. Shields
Mr & Mrs W. C Shiner and child
Mr & Mrs F. da Silva
Mrs M. Slade
Mr E. B Smith
Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr H. M. Spit
Mr J. Stalker
Mr A. W. van de Star
Mrs Stevens
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr & Mrs R. E. Thompson
Mr Thio Tong Hai
Mr F. G Thompson
Mr & Mrs A. Tier
Mr Tjie Eng Hok
Mr G. Vacher
Mr & Mrs H. W. Waterfall
Mr C. E. Watkins
Mr D'arcy Weatherbe
Mr R. W. Weymouth
Mr W. Whiffen
Mr G. G. Wood
Mrs H. Woods
Miss A. Woods
Miss D. Woods

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs R. Almond
Dr & Mrs Asger and son
Mr J. R. F. Flynn Anderson
Mr Bassekom
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mrs Christiansen and child
Mr T. B. Culhane
Mr Finlayson
Mr Chester Fritz
Mr & Mrs Gregory
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr B. James
Mr P. B. Kincaid
Mrs Lishman
Mrs McAinsh
Mr W. Morley
Mr E. Moran
Mr J. Newberg
Mrs W. C Passmore
Mr J. F. Reid
Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mrs H. M. Sherwin
Mr & Mrs Siefert and family
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mrs Stewart and children
Mr Straaten
Mrs Stubbings and daughter
Mr A. L. Todt
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mrs P. Walsh

PEAK HOTEL.

Mrs I. Adams
Mr D. K. Blair
Mr J. Bower
Mr & Mrs O. T. Breakspear
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs H. B. L. Dowbiggin
Mrs S. Evans
Mr F. W. Evans
Mr Denman Fuller
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr & Mrs H. R. Harling
Mrs S. J. K. Johns
Mr F. B. Johnson
Mr & Mrs J. J. Jonckheer
Mr Thorvald Kring
Mr & Mrs A. Lambelet
Capt & Mrs H. M. C. Macaulay, R.A.M.C.
Mr R. F. Mantingley
Capt & Mrs Vieria Mathos
Mr R. Muir
Mr E. H. Muton
Mr & Mrs F. G. Nightingale
Miss Pederson
Mr V. L. Perkins
Mrs Persin
Comdr. Read
Mr & Mrs W. R. Roberts
Miss Skinner
Mr & Mrs V Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findley Smith
Mr S. R. Smith
Mr H. Twomey
Mdme. Le Vaillant
Maj.-Gen. Ventris
Mr A. C. Vermaulen
Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P.
Mr J. Wilson
Col. R. E. Young



CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *Nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

42-41

THE NEW PERSON REMEDY. 50c. 2/- & 3/- per bottle. 2/6 trading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, ERUPTIONS, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS OUTFIT FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 8, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 68, BREADWAY ST. THE NEW DRAGON (CASTEL-RIG) POST OFF. EAST 20 + 21ST STS. A & B. THERAPION LASTING 1/- & 2/- THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS OUR COPYRIGHT, AND ANY ATTEMPT TO USE IT WILL BE PROSECUTED.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

53

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 1st Nov., 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 2nd Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING"	On 3rd Nov., 3 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 3rd Nov., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	6th Nov., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	9th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR.
Superintendents.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	§ TOKIWA MARU, Capt. Ogura, 15,130	SATURDAY, Dec., at Noon.	8th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA; SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE	§ TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, 13,500	FRIDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	16th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ KASHIMA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, 2,100	WEDNESDAY, Nov., at 11 A.M.	14th
	§ MISHIMA MARU, Capt. Nishimura, 6,000	MONDAY, Dec., at 11 A.M.	3rd
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Tada, 10,000	SUNDAY Nov.	4th
	TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa, 8,000	FRIDAY, Nov.	9th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 932 and 933.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 13th Jan. 1918.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Moesang. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE,

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy,

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	4th Nov. at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	8th Nov., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

48

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND YOU

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	—
Port Bell, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung and Stanley	3.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	—
Fatshan and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukonx	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 31ST OCTOBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$550, sellers		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
INSURANCES.—				
Canton	$50	$320, buyers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$131 buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310, buy.		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 120, buy.		15/- int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$800		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$205, buyers		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73		$10 for year ending 30/6/17
				$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19½, sales		
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$33, buyers		5/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$116, sellers		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½, buy.		$2.10 for year ending 30/6/17
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$85, s. & s.		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29½, buyers		5 Ps. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$86, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$117, buyers		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	Tls.76½, buy.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30/6/16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$89, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ¼ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$116		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$85		$3 int. account 1917
OILS.—				
Langkats	$10	Tls. 13½, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	$1	107/6		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	$1	30/-		9/- for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Raubs	$1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronch	$1	25/-		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155		Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15		T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 36½		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 114		Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5.85		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½		80 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4.10		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$8	$21½, buy.		$2 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.40		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$8 for year ending 29/2/17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$147½		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$22½ $30, sales		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.65, buyers		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$32, sellers		7% for year ending
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		30/6/17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8½, sellers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.60	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.20	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$9.25	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.75	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.75	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			£9		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 31st.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	407½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	421
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	70⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	138½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	140
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	125
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	164
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	33⅓ % pm. s.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	3 % pm. s.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	52⅜
SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.70 s.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$43.40
BAR SILVER per oz	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.	
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.06	„
Canton 20 „	$4.70	Discount
Canton 10 „	$0.00	„

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

[58

JUST RECEIVED:

FURTHER SUPPLY OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRAÇA & CO.,

No 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

732

Virginia's Best

Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction—a feeling of Supreme Content.



The man who enjoys a Virginia Cigarette and has never Smoked 'Three Castles' has yet to taste perfection.

The "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."
THACKERAY—The Virginians.

Save the coupons—they are Valuable

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[37

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2313
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq, G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., G. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENS, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS,
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bhara, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, KualaLumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed		Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up		„ 17,500,000
Reserve Funds		„ 5,330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMARAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital		$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tungshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wuchow, Shaohsing, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Linsing, Tsinsien, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yunchang, FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Changchow, Antung. CANTON, KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kaifeng Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [1163

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Centre Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.